PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,907—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th Jan.
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
B.M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th ,,
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,

The Steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M.* proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
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Bombay, 25th January, 1897.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich.	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	8th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Walluschnig	3,706	350	7th March.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,693 tons on the 30th January, at 2 p.m., or later, if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd Feb., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 28th January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,971 tons, on or about 29th Jan.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various gold fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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Under Contract with the French Government,
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	19th Feb. 1897.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ERNEST-SIMONS	de Maubenge	5,707	11th Feb 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 28th February, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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To which has been transferred the business of

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Nut Brown Hide Gladstone Bags	22	40
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Any one receiving drafts, documents, etc., upon us must present the same to Messrs. RAMGOPAL MADHOPURSHAD, who will make the necessary payments, and in other respects do the needful.

BISUNDIAL HURDIAL.

Bombay, 27th January, 1897.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 1897, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the report of the outgoing Committee.

II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the New Committee, made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.

III. That under Rule V. the subscription by Members for copies of all the Publications published by the Chamber shall be increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per mensem, by the substitution of Rs. 20 for Rs. 15 in the last line of the Rule; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 27th January, 1897.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.......................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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Deli (Sumatra).

Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.

Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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Should send for a Copy of the
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By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and In re Nowla Futta Kaslawala, an Insolvent, traded as Lukhmajee Ludhajee & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1897, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of silver athasia, todah, sanser, lugger, kundrab, atlasia with goongri, musical sparrow, thalee, coins, goongri, wire, seal, pieces of silver, chutter, lota, snuff-boxes, barks, pulee, cup, jali, toe rings, bangles, ivory bangles, copper and brass boxes empty, etc.

Also in re Buldeodas Ganeshdas, an adjudged insolvent, consisting of one box false embroidered laces.

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NOTICES.

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A. H. DEANE,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 6-13m., 8-34a. Low water, 1-3m. 1-3a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
European Civil Service Association, annual meeting, High Court, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Rifle Butts.
B. V. R., Commanding Officers' parade.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday, but the business disposed of was of no public interest.

THE BUDNEIRA HOSPITAL.—During the year 1896 the number of patients who were treated at that Hospital established by Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, the owner of the mills at that place and other towns, was upwards of 7,000.

IMPORT OF RUSSIAN BULK OIL.—The s. s. Clam, 2,310 tons, Captain S. Black, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Batoum. She left Batoum on the 3rd January with 4,549 tons of Russian oil in bulk, shipped at the above port. The steamer will probably be brought alongside the Mody Bunder timber-pier, and the oil will be pumped into the reservoirs. The vessel is consigned to the Bulk Oil Installation Company.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE.—Cooverji Maneckji, a Parsee, aged about seventy-five years, was, on Tuesday noon, walking along the Nagdavi Street, when he was accidentally knocked down by tram-car No. 14, driven by driver No. 62, named Fursal Hoosein, sustaining a fracture of the left thigh-bone. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained under treatment. It appears that the conductor and driver shouted out to the man to get out of the way, but being deaf, he could not hear them, and was knocked down by one of the horses, sustaining the injury by the fall.

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspectors Jolliffe charged Dharsonsing Ragunath with theft of ornaments and clothes, valued at Rs. 805, belonging to Purshotum Kallidas. Complainant locked up his shop, and ran away from Bombay through fear of plague. Accused broke open the shop during the absence of the complainant, and was about to leave the place, when a sweetmeat-seller at Two Tanks saw the burglary being committed, and informed the police. Accused was arrested, and being found guilty, the magistrate convicted and sentenced him to seven months' hard labour.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Mahim Bazaar Road, touching the death of Dhondee, a Hindu girl, aged six years, residing with her parents at Dharavi. On the 16th instant deceased was playing outside the hut, when she accidentally ran into a heap of hot ashes, burning both her feet. No report was made to the police about the occurrence, and the child was treated at home with household remedies. The girl, however, grew worse and died on Tuesday afternoon. Her body was taken to the burning ground, where the clerk, on hearing the cause of the death, reported the matter to the police. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE LATE MR. K. N. SEERVAI.—Owing to the prevalence of bubonic fever in Bombay, the family of the late Income-Tax Collector have removed to their native place, Nowsari. The funeral obsequies were performed there in the presence of nearly the whole townspeople, both priests and laymen. On the occasion of the third day's funeral ceremony, a sum of Rs. 2,076 was subscribed from the funds of Mr. K. N. Seervai and his near relatives. The principal contributions were:—Rs. 1,151 by the deceased, Rs. 251 by his son's firm, Rs. 101 by his brother Dr. H. N. Seervai, Rs. 101 by his step-brother, Mr. H. S. Seervai, Rs. 101 by Mr. S. D. Soparivala, Rs. 250 by Mr. Ratanji Dadabhai Tata, &c. The sum collected was distributed among several existing charities, chiefly religious endowments. The name of the deceased gentleman was so well known all over Guzerat, that at the principal towns, religious ceremonies were solemnized in his name, notably at Damaun, by Mr. Sorabjee Maneckji, at Oodwada, &c.

A QUESTION OF GUARDIANSHIP.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, heard the arguments in connection with the notice issued against Abba Issa Haji Suleman, at the instance of Haji Joosub Haji Ali, to show cause why he should not maintain his two little daughters now kept under the guardianship of complainant's wife. The daughter of Haji Joosub Haji Ali was married to Abba Issa Haji Suleman some time ago, and leaving two daughters the lady died. Abba being a man of means, the complainant asked him to pay Rs. 40 per mensem towards the maintenance of the girls, but the latter refused, saying that he wished to keep his daughters in his own house. But the Mahomedan law, Mr. Roughton cited authorities to say, required that minor girls should remain with their mother, and if she died then with her mother, after her with father's mother, and if she died also, then the right of guardianship could go to male members of the family. The matter stands adjourned.

NOTES FROM NAVSARI.—A correspondent writes:—On the last Sunday a learned lecture on the "Ancient History of Navsari" was delivered by Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Desai, one of the secretaries of the Navsari Dnyan Prasarak Mandli, in the Luxuman Hall, under the auspicies of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Khan Bahadur Hirjee P. Vadia, B. A., LL. B., District Judge of Navsari, took the chair. From the kings of the Chalookya Dynasty reigning at Dharagree, near Navsari, up to the establishment of the Gaekwar Government in Gujarat, some interesting papers were read by Mr. Desai. Some facsimiles of the copperplates of the Samvatsar year 421 found here were shown by the lecturer to the audience, and full two hours were taken, yet the subject remained unfinished. After it was finished, two resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting. One for expressing "Deep sorrow for the untimely death of Mr. Khursetji N. Seervai, Income Tax Collector of Bombay, who was a born Nosakra; and another for "Praying to God that He may save our Bombay people from the most injurious and horrible bubonic plague."

DAMAUN NOTES.—Our correspondent writes:—A gloom was cast upon the Parsee community here last Friday on receipt of a telegram to Shet Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala communicating the melancholy and unexpected news of the death of Mr. Kharshedji Nusserwanji Seervai, the Collector of Income Tax in Bombay. It was only the day previous that Shet Sorabji, a particular friend of the deceased, on learning that Mr. Seervai was suffering from fever, inquired by wire of his health, and in reply he received a telegram on Friday morning from Mr. Seervai himself stating that "he was better and fast improving" evidently showing that he had not the remotest idea that his end was so near. Mr. Seervai was held by his friends here in high esteem and great respect for his affable disposition and for the high and responsible post deservedly conferred upon him by the British Government. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, Shet Sorabji had the "Oothamna" ceremony performed last Sunday at the Aziary in Lower Damaun, where every member of the Parsee community attended. After the ceremony was over, the assembly accompanied Shet Sorabji to his residence, and there offered him condolence for the sad loss he had sustained by the untimely death of Mr. Seervai, one of his best friends. Mr. Sorabji caused a similar "Oothamna" ceremony to be performed the same day at the fire temple at Oodwada.

CONCERT AT AHMEDABAD.—Our Ahmedabad Correspondent writes:—A concert was held on Wednesday, the 20th instant, in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Camp at Ahmedabad, which was a complete success, in spite of the inconveniences the performers had to undergo in having to come all the way from Bombay to take part in it. The best item of the entertainment was the exhibition of the phonograph, by Captain Franklin, the Telegraph Superintendent, and we must be very grateful to him for allowing us to enjoy such a treat. The next were two songs, "Espanita" and "Whisper and I shall hear," by Miss, Maude D'Mellow, which were sung with such taste and expression that it elicited considerable applause and an encore, to which she generously responded. The violin solo, by Miss Anna Pickle, and the mandoline and guitar duet, by Miss and Mr. Whitburn, were also very well executed. The song, "Tenting to-night," by Messrs. Conyers, D'Mellow, Long, and Whitburn, fell rather flat, which was owing, perhaps, to the non-conductive properties of the canvas, under which they were performing. The comic songs in character by Messrs. Long and Whitburn individully took immensely, and each was vociferously encored. Mr. D'Mellow did very good justice to his two songs, "Bella Napoli" and "Queen of the Earth." Mr. Harley, by his performances on the violin, showed that he was a thorough master of the instrument. The affair concluded with a comic farce, entitled "Mr. Joffin's Latchkey," which was carried out to perfection by the Misses D'Mellow and Whitburn and Messrs. Long and Ramsay, Mr. Long taking the part of Mr Joffins and keeping the audience in roars of laughter.

A POLICE RAMOSEE IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Manley prosecuted one Essoo Babaji Rele, a pensioned police naik, at present employed as a police ramosee in the Bombay Police Force, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of absenting himself without leave and without giving a due notice to the Commissioner of Police of his intention to do so. The accused, who was a pensioned police naik, was employed as a police ramosee about four or five months ago, and was posted to do duty at the "Towers of Silence." On the 2nd instant he was attacked with fever, and did not attend the usual parade. On the following morning he disappeared, and the police on an inquiry ascertained that he had left Bombay for his native place, Basai, in the Ratnagiri District. On the 8th instant the police filed an information before the magistrate, who, on the *prima facie* case being made, issued a warrant against the accused. The warrant was forwarded to the authorities at Ratnagiri, where the accused was arrested on the following day and detained in jail there for a week. He was brought down to Bombay on Tuesday last, when it was discovered that the man had a glandular enlargement on the right side of the neck. He was very much emaciated, and as it was considered to be a suspicious case, the Municipal Ward doctor was summoned to examine him. The man was, in the meanwhile, allowed to sit alone in the compound of the court. The Municipal Medical Officer arrived, and on an examination of the man, found that he was suffering from palpitation of the heart, apparently brought on by fright. The doctor was also of opinion that it was a suspicious case of the bubonic fever. His Worship under the circumstances ordered the man to be sent to the Arthur Road Hospital, and kept there for a week under observation.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

TAKING BAIL IN A NON-BAILABLE CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. LAKSMAN AND GUNGARAM SAUGAR.

THIS was a reference by Mr. F. L. Charles, District Magistrate of Ahmednagar, of the proceedings of Mr. R. C. Brown, first-class magistrate, who released on bail the two accused, who are charged with an attempt at murder. Mr. Branson, with Mr. M. B. Bhat and Mr. P. P. Khare, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Charles, in making the reference, said the complainant, being very severely injured, was in hospital and pending his recovery, the case could not be tried. The accused were arrested at once, but Mr. Brown, as he said himself, "without taking any evidence or seeing papers in the case" released them on bail on the application of their pleader, simply because, owing to the complainant's condition from his wounds, it would be some weeks before the trial could take place. The District Magistrate of Police brought the case to Mr. Charles's notice, and as he thought Mr. Brown was mistaken in taking bail in a non-bailable case without taking any step to satisfy himself that there were grounds for breaking the usual rule, Mr. Charles requested that his orders might be quashed. The case was a serious one. There was *prima facie* a strong case against the accused, and the dangerous nature of the wounds was no ground for extending an indulgence to them, which would not have been granted had the wounds been less severe, so as to allow of the trial proceeding at once.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, after hearing counsel, said: We are of opinion that this court should be very cautious in interfering with the discretion of a magistrate about bail under section 497 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, where the prosecution, after the enquiry before the magistrate has begun, does not tender evidence that the accused has some guilty connection with the non-bailable offence. (See Manikam Mudali and others vs. the Queen, I. L. R., 6 Mad. 63, and Ponnusami Chetti and others vs. the Queen, Indian Low Reports, 6 Mad. 69. It is not stated that the magistrate was asked to take such evidence or to hold part of the enquiry at the place where the injured complainant unable to attend the court, lay, so that his evidence might be taken. The court sees no sufficient reason to interfere.

AN ACCUSED ALLEGED TO PRETEND DUMBNESS.

IMPERATRIX VS. A DUMB MAN, NAME UNKNOWN.

In this case, Mr. H. F. Silcock, District Magistrate of Nasik, forwarded for the orders of the court the proceedings of Mr. Gopal Trimbak Modak, second-class magistrate, Taluka Igutpuri, who could not dispose of the case of a man who is dumb.

Nearly a month and-a half ago, the accused, who seemed to be of the Jat or Kathod caste, entered the house of the complainant Thakajee, at night. He had covered his beard and part of the face with a dhotar, and had kept therein a weapon, resembling a knife. He had tied his waist also by a dhotar, in which he put some eight or ten stones. Complainant, on seeing the accused enter the house, ran away by the back door, being frightened by his strange appearance, and called some of his neighbours. The accused tried to prevent them from entering by throwing stones at them. He was, however, surprised and seized. The accused had displaced and searched some earthen jars, but had not sufficient time to steal anything. On being taken to the chowdi, the accused abused the people in his own tongue, which was unintelligible, and abused them by signs with his fingers and by raising his moustaches. While the chief constable was making the enquiry, and also while the complainant and his witnesses were being examined before the magistrate, the accused shewed that he was dumb, and that he could not understand the proceedings before the court. The witnesses said that the accused actually abused them when he was caught, and that he only pretended dumbness. The railway surgeon had, on examination, certified that the accused was in no way dumb.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the reference, said: If there is no conviction, section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not apply, and the court notices that the trial was imperfect, as no charge was framed; and therefore it does not treat the mere opinion expressed by the magistrate that the accused is guilty as tantamount to a conviction. The magistrate must come to a definite opinion whether the accused can be made to understand the proceedings. This opinion may be formed upon evidence; he may examine the medical officer or any one acquainted with the accused. If the magistrate comes deliberately to an opinion that the accused cannot be made to understand the proceedings, he may nevertheless proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if it results in a conviction or commitment, the proceedings must be forwarded to the High Court with a report of the circumstances of the case. As a further guide to the magistrate, the court draws attention to Criminal Ruling 26 of 1894. The case is returned for disposal to the magistrate.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1897.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar and at Jeypore, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Malegaon, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Indore, Naemuch, Ajmere, Jeypore, Karachi, Agra, Delhi and Sirsa, and the minimum in very large excess at Sholapur, Akola, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cochin, and the lowest 41° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are partially clouded in several places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Allahabad, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Colombo, and a few drops at Nagpur and Akola. The general weather conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Berar and the Central and North-West-Provinces. The isobars indicate that the weather to the west-north-westwards of Jacobabad is in an unsettled condition.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, JANUARY, 27.

Wednesday: The barometer has fallen everywhere and pressure is below the normal average almost everywhere. Readings are comparatively uniform, but are relatively high in the North-West and North-east of India; relatively low in the Gangetic plain and Travancore. Winds are generally northerly over the centre and south of the Bay and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force generally is light or moderate. The distribution and mean temperature are the same as yesterday and the heat is excessive except in Bombay and coast districts and Indus valley. Over the central parts of the country the abnormal excess is between eight and ten degrees and in Bengal five degrees. The weather is showery in the north-west Himalayas at a few places on the plains in Northern India and at many central stations. Seoni, Pachmarhi, Saugor and Sutna report about half an inch of rain; Amraoti, Ludhiana Simla and Murree between a quarter and a half inch, and Hazaribagh, Benares, Allahabad, Akola, Hoshanghabad, Nagpur, Jubbulpur and Nowgong light showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th January, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·952
Temperature of the Air	degrees	75·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		66·3
Dew Point		61·6
Relative humidity of Air		·632
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	80·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		66·9
General Directions of wind*		NNW, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	251

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, R. H. Vincent, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Prof. O. V. Muller, and the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT BUDGET.

The Committee considered the question of increasing the Health Department Budget for 1897-98 by Rs. 1,05,000 on account of increased rates for the supply of grain, &c., during the year, and settlement of the question of striking out the amount of Rs. 1,71,906 for cost of proposed park at Babulla Tank to be raised by loan, and the amount of Rs. 64,074, the proposed expenditure on that account for the ensuing year from the Income and Expenditure sides of the Loan Works Statement No. 13 of the Budget, the Corporation having already decided to postpone the work in question.

The Committee sanctioned the increase, and it was resolved to bring the subject before the Corporation as an urgent matter.

THE VALUATION OF PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

Next item on the agenda was letter to the Chairman, dated 20th instant, from Messrs. Brown and Moir, on behalf of their clients, Messrs. Oodhowji Dewji, Vasanji Madhowji Hardas, and Ruttonsey Pooriya, stating that the plague in Bombay has rendered most of the houses in the Native Town vacant and the injury entailed to the trade and industries of Bombay has had the effect of greatly reducing the values of properties. Inquiring on what principle the Assessor and Collector seeks to increase the valuations of properties when, on the contrary, the valuations ought to be reduced. Letters were received from Mr. Ranchordas Haridas and also from Mr. Narran Virjee on the same subject.

Dr. Viegas observed that this was not the proper time to enhance the values of properties in Bombay, as the house-owners greatly suffered in consequence of their buildings having been left vacant.

The matter was referred to the Commissioner for favour of report.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, No. 22305, dated 23rd instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding list of the Fire Brigade Establishment, whose services have been untilised to flush gullies and houses in consequence of the bubonic plague from 24th September last, and requesting sanction to the payment of an extra allowance to them equal to one-fourth of the salary drawn by each man in addition to their salaries. The total monthly cost, Rs. 820-12-0, to be defrayed from the special grant sanctioned for the suppression of bubonic plague.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

Mr. Cuffe and Mr. Vincent remarked that the Fire Brigade deserved the extra payment.

DISINFECTANTS FOR THE EPIDEMIC.

Consideration was given to letter to the Secretary, No. 22306, dated 23rd instant, from the Commissioner, stating that, on account of the prevalence of the bubonic plague, it was found necessary to purchase disinfectants from Messrs. Leopold & Co. in excess of the quantity they were bound to supply, for which they have charged extra rate. Requesting sanction to the same.

Professor Muller said that the contract was given to Messrs. Leopold & Co. because their rates were cheaper than those of other tenderers, but it was now found that the charges for the excess quantity were higher than those Mr. Muller was informed, that some curious substance was used instead of the base for the disinfectant. Without throwing any suspicion on the stuff supplied to the Municipality he would move a proposition to the effect that the carbolic acid powder should be sent to Dr. Surveyor for the purpose of testing the same.

The Chairman asked if Professor Muller's proposition referred to the powder at present supplied to the Municipality or to the future supply.

Mr. Muller replied that it was with reference to future supplies.

Dr. Viegas remarked that it being one of the conditions of the contract, the powder had been tested by the Chemical Analyser to the Government, and Professor Muller's proposal was superfluous.

Professor Muller rejoined that he had reasons to believe that the efficacy of the powder was doubted.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, said that if the powder was found notto be up to the required standard, then the blame should attach to their officers for accepting powder of an inferior quality, because the officers were bound to see that the powder was on the required strength, as the Committee had distinctly stipulated that the supply should be put to test before delivery.

Mr. Muller remarked that it was tested only once.

Mr. Ibrahim said that it was open to the analyser to make the analysis from samples to be selected out of the whole supply.

The Municipal Cammissioner remarked that personally he had received no complaint about the quality being inferior to what was stipulated for in the contract.

Professor Muller was told that Dr. Surveyor had tested the powder, but found it was not up to the required standard.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula: It depended upon the sample sent to him.

Professor Muller said that a great deal of doubt was thrown on the efficacy of the powder.

Dr. Viegas: Is its efficacy doubted by disappointed tenderers?

The Chairman wss not sure if Dr. Surveyor would find time to test the powder, he being very busy assisting Dr. Haffkine.

Professor Muller preferred it to be done by Dr. Surveyor.

Mr. Cuffe thought that it was desirable to ascertain the views of the Health Officer on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi asked if it was not desirable to have Calvert's carbolic powder, which was, as the Health Officer told them the other day more reliable, and cost Rs. 16-8 per cwt., instead of the powder locally manufactured which was charged for at the rate of Rs. 15-8.

Mr. Cuffe moved an amendment to the effect that the present system of submitting the samples to the Chemical Analyser to Government be continued.

Professor Muller submitted that the present was a special case.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi explained that the special analysis was sought to be made with a view to ascertain if the powder contained 15 per cent. of carbolic acid, and whether that strength was sufficient to render the powder an efficacious disinfectant required for the purpose of the plague. If Dr. Surveyor after testing the stuff did not find it of sufficient strength for the purposes for which it was used, then they should endeavour to obtain a supply of powder containing twenty or twenty-five per cent. of carbolic acid.

Mr. Cuffe suggested that even for that purpose they must go to their own analyser, and not to Dr. Surveyor, who was busy with the plague work.

Professor Muller amended his proposal, and moved that with reference to the carbolic acid powder supplied by Messrs. Leopold and Co., the Commissioner be asked to arrange for the analysis by the Chemical Analyser toGovernment of the samplesof such powder with the special object of ascertaining (1) if the base used was suitable, (2) if the powder was of sufficient strength to be efficacious for use as a disinfectant for bubonic plague, and if not what strength he would recommend.

The proposition having been seconded, was put to vote and carried.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

Letters, from Dr. Haffkine were read by the Secretary, in which were mentioned the names of persons who had been inoculated with the plague lymph. When the Committee recorded the letters Mr. Cuffe observed that the gentlemen and certain other persons mentioned in the correspondence were entitled to the best thanks of the public.

Mr. Shroff, relating his experience, said that he was all right now. He had strong fever, the temperature rising to 104 degrees on Monday night and felt giddy and disinclined to take the usual food.

Dr. K. S. Engineer, in a letter to Dr. Haffkine, said that beyond feeling a general malaise and a slight rise of temperature coupled with pain around the injected area he did not experience any other effects after the infection of the plague lymph.

DR. KIRTIKAR'S APPOINTMENT.

The Commissioner reported to the Committee that he had applied for and the Government were pleased to lay the services of Dr. Kirtikar at the disposal of the Municipality.

The Commissioner said that as the Corporation desired to obtain the services of Dr. Kirtikar, he appliedto Government for such appointment. Dr. Kirtikar would make a house-to-house visitation during the continuance of the pestilence.

THE TANK BUNDER BURIAL GROUND.

The Committee sanctioned a contract being entered into for filling in the necessary level of the ground forming the new burial ground for Mahomedans and Jews at Tank Bunder and with an enclosure of the same with a wall and a provision for the drainage.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

SIR ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, observe a London correspondent, has contributed much in his time to the gaiety of nations, but Germany in his case had been virgin soil. At present he is in Berlin, and according to his own statement to an interviewer there, his mission is to improve the relation between the two peoples. Strange to say his rival (the Kaiser in firework notoriety has not yet given him an audience.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

THE THANA FOREST RULES AND RECENT PROSECUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That wild foresters of Thana District possessed, from time immemorial, rights of cutting and receiving fire-wood from Government Forest areas to satisfy the cravings of hunger, has been acknowledged by the Forest Commission. However, they recommended, that if circumstances changed, and their position be improved, or if adequate provision be made for their daily life elsewhere by Government, the said rights may be revoked in the interest of general Forest Conservancy. On the authority of misguiding reports of the department as to such provision being made by the establishment of the coupe system, Government published a resolution in July 1896, and deprived the wood-cutters of their prescriptive rights. The ignorant foresters held meetings at different places and resolved to stick to their rights most tenaciously. In open defiance of Government orders they brought and sold head-loads, and people from towns bought them, with a view to relieve the distressed tribesmen, who otherwise were bent on helping themselves at the expense of the townsmen, the police force at the command of the authorities being inadequate to cope with them. Bassein presented a scene at that time marked with mildness and prudence, but the adjoining Taluka of Mahim was a scene of rough outburst of long-pent-up discontent—mainly due to the evasive policy pursued by over-zealous and over-confident Government officials. A few weeks rolled on in inaction, and Government at last came to rescind the pernicious resolution, and restored the time-honoured privileges to the foresters, but on the other hand, deprived the agriculturists of the privileges of removing cart-loads of fire-wood, on payment of a nominal fee, admittedly essential for successful gardening operations. What is still worse is that in a moment of discomfiture and indignation Government issued another resolution, notifying the imposition of punitive police in the said two talukas. To speak plainly, if the Government action be at all justifiable in the case of Mahim, it is unjust and inequitable in the case of Bassein, at least. When the bone of contention is removed, though partially, and doubts were expressed as to the utility of the restrictions complained of, there remained no ground for such impost. If the turbulent spirit was to be checked and the much-talked-of prestige was to be restored, they have amply made use of the powers at their command by laying hands on as many individuals as they deemed proper and placing them on trial. To an impartial observer it seems decent that Government ought to have rest here, and not massacred the innocents by the impost of a questionable character. Can Government maintain that respectable inhabitants of the two talukas had any hand in getting up the confusion that they levy this detestable impost, from all inhabitants of the towns? Are the wood-cutters amenable to the operation of the impost? Far from it: they are as free as air, so long as nature is on their side, and thus the impost entirely falls on innocent and law-abiding townsmen. The miseries of the ill-fated and well-to-do people do not end here. They are subject to gratify the careless demands of the rapacious and all-powerful custodians of public peace; for to seek redress means to incur fresh liabilities or to open a rich field for pleaders.

Though it is now nearly a month since the impost has been notified, no mention is made anywhere as to what proportion of the aggregate sum comes to be levied from this taluka, and how it is to be levied.

While preparations were being made for a fresh meeting to submit a petition to Government, stating the grievances of the people arising from insufficiency of rainfall and consequent total or partial failure of crops, news of the arrest of Professor Sathe and the secretaries of the Nubergaon Association took the people by consternation and dismay. Professor Sathe's case and that of the secretary came on for hearing in due course of time, and the allegations made against them were proved hollow to the unmixed satisfacton of the entire population. So far so good. But what do these prosecutions imply? Are they not at least persecutions and obstacles in the way of honest and disinterested workers for the good of the masses? Though the grievances complained of stand unredressed, even after official inquiry into their existence, Professor Sathe and others were handed up before the court of justice on the misguiding evidence of mischief-mongers who have sold their conscience to the State for the paltry pittance they get, forgetting their ultimate and real interests in the temporary sunshine of official favour. Mr. Logan, Collector of Thana, shrugged his shoulders at the wrong interpretation put upon the questionable circular when pointed out by the pleader for the defence, and tried to shift the responsibility off his shoulders, as was done by his predecessor, a couple of months ago, when the meaning of the resolution of July 2nd, was to be explained. Both of them made their shirastedars scape-goats and tried to escape scot-free from public resentment! When the cases were presented in their true colours to the trying magistrates, no doubt they acquitted the accused. Though the acquittal overjoyed the people, what of the heavy expenditure the parties had to bear to secure the ends of justice, not to mention the worry and suspense—the usual attendants of criminal proceedings? Are not these vexations due to the centralization of judicial and executive functions in one individual? Though eminent jurists like the late Chief Justice of Bengal and others have pronounced a reform on the point imperatively essential for the well-being of the masses in countries like India, where the soul of the soil have no substantial voice in the administration and where the masses are weltering in deep ignorance, and though the reform has been recommended year after year from Congress platforms, "it has been habitually dismissed with insolence and intolerance, and without anything remotely resembling fair consideration." If the ruler of the land persist in closing their eyes to this drift of political opinion, and in closing their ears against equitable and tentative requests of the people, the fault will lie at their door for all the consequences, however dire they be.—Yours, &c.,

INDIGNATION.

Bassein, Jan. 26.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When it was announced in the newspapers that a prosecution had been instituted against Professor Sathe for inciting his audience to make a breach of the Forest and Abkari Acts, I naturally thought that the language used by him must have been of a sufficiently inflammatory character to justify a criminal prosecution. But from the published report of the case it is clear that the prosecution had absolutely no case. Mr. Sathe is a man of respectability, and the chief constable of the police should have satisfied himself by means of a preliminary inquiry that there existed some evidence against Mr. Sathe before setting the Criminal Law in motion against him. A careful preliminary investigation was essentially necessary in a case like this, where the chief constable was not an eyewitness to the offence, and relied upon hearsay evidence only. But what passes my comprehension is that the chief constable should have applied to the magistrate of Alibag for a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. Sathe, instead of a summons. Where was the necessity for this extreme measure, may I ask? Was there a likelihood of Mr. Sathe absconding from the jurisdiction of British courts? Or was he expected to cause dissatisfaction amongst people and provoke a breach of the peace by further fiery invectives? I fail to see any reason, unless it be the intentional humiliation of Mr. Sathe. It is a great pity that the magistrate granted a warrant. He could have exercised his discretion in a better way by issuing a summons. I do not think any of our Bombay magistrates would have issued a warrant in a similar case, the circumstances whereof and the position of the accused person being on all fours. But Alibag is not Bombay. I sincerely wish the magistrate who disposed of the case, had expressed his sense of disapprobation of the conduct of the police constable. However, I trust the Government will look into the matter, and present a recurrence of such unwarranted and misconceived prosecutions on the part of their over-zealous police officers in the Mofussil.—Yours, &c.,

Dadar, Jan. 27. K. E. GHAMAT.

MR. GLADSTONE AND BOOK COLLECTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some days ago your contemporary, in an article on Mr. Gladstone's recent remarks on book-collecting, observed that it could not see how book-collectors could be vitalising elements in a society. This was with reference to Mr. Gladstone's particular statement, that "book-collecting . . . , is a vitalising element in a society honeycombed by several sources of corruption." In your issue of Saturday last, Sir Walter Besant, in his usual weekly sparkling column, questions what vitalising part he himself has performed as a book-collector.

Now, notwithstanding the eminence of Sir Walter and the journalistic experience and ability of the writer in your contemporary, I hope I may be permitted to state, that both these personages have misunderstood Mr. Gladstone's statement by reading "book-collectors" where it should be "book-collecting." The one thinks of book-collectors as a body, the other of an individual book-collector. What Mr. Gladstone meant was, I suppose, not that any single book-collector or the general body of book-collectors as such could be vitalising forces of a society, but that the *practice* of book-collecting acting as a sort of diversion from the many sources of corruption existing in society became on that account a vitalising element. Even though such a practice might not be very useful in other ways, still it is very useful in this respect, that it leads men away from the various corrupting influences foundin modern society. This, to my mind, is the only meaning to be attached to Mr. Gladstone's utterance, which it is very important, I think, to understand rightly.—Yours, &c.,

K. J. A. M.

SUSPENSION AND REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE DURING FAMINE.

THE Secretaries of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has addressed a long letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department (Famine), on the above subject. In the course of their representations the secretaries say:—

The Sabha learns that Government has approved of certain instructions issued by the Collector of Poona to his assistants in this matter, and that the same course is directed to be followed in other Districts. The Collector of Poona is reported to have directed (1) that a distinction should be made between agriculturist and non-agriculturist occupants, (2) that the full land revenue should be recovered from all non-agriculturist occupants or mortgagees whether well-to-do or not and irrespective of the out-turn of their fields, and (3) that amongst the agriculturist occupants suspensions should be granted only to those who (*a*) are not well-to-do, and *in addition* (*b*) have lost three-quarters or more of their crops. No provision is made in this order for granting relief in cases where the crops are greater than four and less than eight annas, and to land-owners receiving rents from their sub-tenants. This, in the opinion of the Sabha, is contrary to the principles laid down in the famine of 1876, to the recommendations of the Famine Commission and to the provisions of the Bombay Famine Code, Section 140, clause 2, of which distinctly refers to the case of superior holders receiving rents from their sub-tenants.

In the opinion of the Sabha, there is no reason why the rules for suspensions and remissions of revenue in 1897 should be less liberal than what they were in 1876 provided that, instead of granting remissions of revenue at once, suspensions are alone allowed in the first instance as recommended first by the Government of India and subsequently by the Famine Commission. That is the only change that requires to be made in the rules of 1876 in the light of further discussion, and any greater stringency would be alike unwarranted and inconsistent with the object with which this concession is recommended. There are also other reasons why the rules should not be less liberal now than what they were twenty years ago. The pressure of population and assessment on land has much increased since 1876 owing to increase in population and enhanced Revision Survey rates. In some parts of the Deccan these enhanced rates are to come in force this year, and the Sabha apprehends that unless the introduction of these new rates is postponed at least for a year, the pressure on the rayat would be so great as to ruin him beyond all hope. It has also to be borne in mind that whereas remissions were at once granted in 1876 suspensions alone are to be now granted in the first instance; and that the distress threatens to be deeper and more wide-spread this year then what it was in1876. Viewed in this light the circular issued by the Collector of Poona will be found to be conceived in a very narrow spirit and in ignorance of the principles previously settled. It is very difficult to understand, for instance, why all non-agriculturist occupants should be required to pay the full revenue except on the supposition that the Collector wishes to levy a contribution from the landholders for the benefit of the treasury. He seems to forget the fact that every superior landholders is under the rent-law of the Presidency (Section 86 and 87 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code) entitled to assistance from Government for the recovery of the rents due from his tenants; and consequently if he be asked to pay the full revenue Government cannot consistently refuse to help him to recover his rents. It was considerations like these that led the Famine Commission to recommend suspensions of revenue in the case of landlords, with a proviso that they make a similar concession to their tenants. As stated above the policy is also recognised in the Bombay Famine Code; and it is now too late in the day for the Collector of Poona to disregard or arbitrarily set it aside. The same remark applied to non-agriculturist mortgagees to whom notices are directed to be issued in the circular noted above. A simple mortgagee is not even an occupant under the Land Revenue Code and it is quite unintelligible why he should be made to pay the revenue. The only reason why notice is directed to be issued to him seems to be that in case the occupancy right of the agriculturist be forfeited, the mortgagee should have no claim against the mortgaged property. But supposing that any mortagagee pays the revenue to avoid this threatened consequence, will he not naturally come down upon the rayat and the latter hopelessly driven into the clutches of the sawkar, a danger which it is the very object of the Famine Relief Code to avert? The phrase "well-to-do", is again to vague and is likely to prove a source of favouritism or oppression in the hands of lower subordinate officers. It has been pointed out above that though the word 'wealthy' is used in the Report of the Famine Commission the Commissioners do not thereby mean that land-owners should be asked to pay the land revenue out of income derived from other sources. Even supposing, however, for arguments' sake that the Commissioners do recommend that the full land revenue be recovered from wealthy persons, the Sabha desires to draw the special attention of Government to the observation of the Commissioners that in a great majority of cases land-owners will not have sufficient means to maintain themselves and to pay the revenue. Amongst those that cultivate their own land there will be very few, if any at all, who can be regarded as wealthy or well-to-do; and in the opinion of the Sabha it would be far more convenient and advisable to let these few men take advantage of the postponements of revenue rather than place in the hands of the subordinate officers a power which is likely to be misused. As regards those that do not cultivate their land it has already been pointed out that they are to be made mere conduit pipes for passing the relief to the agriculturist occupants; and if so, any discussion about their having or not sufficient independent means becomes quite irrelevant. The Sabha, therefore, is of opinion that it will do more harm than good to leave to the lower subordinates such a wide discretion in the matter as suggested by the Collector of Poona in the circular above referred to. Payment or posponement of land revenue should, properly speaking, be made dependent entirely on the portion of the crop reaped and not on the means of the occupants. There was some reason for not allowing the concession to the wealthy in 1876 in as much as suspensions were then unknown. But under the present system suspensions are to be alone granted in the first instance and consequently the consideration of the means of individual occupants may be safely postponed till the time when Government decide the question of remitting wholly or in part the revenue so suspended, under Section 139 of the Bombay Famine Relief Code. It may be contended that all those who are able to pay must pay the revenue. But the Sabha begs to point out that in practice the principle cannot be worked out without causing injustice and hardship to the rayat, unless either ability to pay is understood to mean, as stated in the Report of the Famine Commission such surplus of produce in excess of one's wants as may enable him to pay the revenue by selling it, or unless some other similar definite and intelligible test of ability to pay be laid down; provided a man is not made to pay Land Revenue out of his non-agricultural income, for such a step would be tantamount to imposing a double tax on one and the same kind of income as the latter is already subjected to the income-tax. On the other hand when a non-agriculturist does not pay any income tax, it means that his non-agricultural income is barely enough or not even enough to meet decently the ordinary wants of his life, and so he has no surplus to pay the income-tax. It is, therefore, plain that Land Revenue should be paid out of agricultural income or produce alone; and as a natural corollary from this it follows that ability to pay Land Revenue must be correctly interpreted to mean ability to pay Land Revenue out of the surplus of the agricultural produce.

Such are the chief defects in the circular issued by the Collector of Poona. It seems to be issued, as stated above, in ignorance of the old practice and the recommendations of the Famine Commission and it makes distinctions which are not warranted by either. It is, therefore, necessary that it should be modified so as to make it consistent with the rules and principles in this matter followed in the famine of 1876-77 and discussed and settled by the Famine Commission. These may be summed up as follows:—

(*a*) In the affected Districts where the total out-turn is less than eight and greater than four annas in the rupee, or 25 per cent. of the full crop, one instalment may be suspended in the first instance.

(*b*) Where the out-turn is less than four annas, or where the crop has wholly failed entire suspension should be granted.

(*c*) That in granting these suspensions no distinction should be made between agriculturist and non-agriculturist occupants or mortgagees, except that the latter should be required to pass on the relief to their tenants.

(*d*) That if it be decided not to grant suspensions in the case of wealthy individuals a simple and intelligible test of ability to pay should be fixed, such as that recommended by the Famine Commission, *viz.*, having such a surplus of produce in excess of one's own wants that, though it be smaller than usual, it will be sufficient to pay the revenue on account of the rise in prices consequent upon a great scarcity.

(*e*) That the revenue so suspended should be ultimately remitted or collected after a careful consideration of the circumstance in each case, but not in a way so as to cause a pressure on the occupant as to oblige him to sell his cattle or agricultural implements or deprive him of the means of subsistence or drive him to borrow from the sawkar.

(*f*) That where the new enhanced Survey rates are to be levied for the first time this year the enhancement in assessment should not be enforced this year in all cases in the affected Districts.

Of these principles the first two are based upon the Government Resolution of 1876 and para 77 of the Famine Commission Report, mentioned above. The third is founded on the recommendation of the Famine Commission, recognised in Section 140, clause (*b*) of the Bombay Famine Relief Code. The fourth is taken from para 167 of Part I of the Report of the Famine Commission; and the fifth is contained in Section 141 of the Bombay Famine Code, while the last is already adopted in N. W. P. (*Vide* Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, 12th December 1896.) But though the principles are thus recognised in different places, yet upto now there was no necessity for amending the Resolution of 1876 so as to bring it in conformity with the latest views on the subject. Such a time has unfortunately now arrived and the Sabha trusts that the Local Government will not in granting suspensions of revenue show less leniency in 1897 than what it did in grantang remissions in 1876. As observed by Sir Richard Temple, in para 7 of his minute, dated 29th March 1877, the determination of the rules for granting large remissions and postponements of revenue is a question of general policy to be settled by Government and not a mere executive detail to be carried out by the Collectors. "If the Government thought," writes Sir Richard, "that in justice to the general interest of the country and in reference to the circumstances of the rayat classes, reasonable effort should be made to collect the revenue notwithstanding the badness of the season, the Collectors would, I understand, be prepared to make such efforts. If the Government thought otherwise the Collectors would have no objection to spare the people accordingly." It is therefore necessary for Government to announce the policy which it means to follow in this respect. (*Vide* Famine Commission Report, Part II, Chapter III, Section 3, paras 8 and 9 referred to above.) Such a declaration would remove all causes for anxiety or misgiving on the part of the rayat in regard to this important measure of relief, and inspire confidence into the rayat by lessening the chances of favouritism or oppression at the hands of lower subordinates. Lastly it may be mentioned that the reasons for extraordinary economy that existed before the establishment of the Famine Insurance Fund in 1878 have lost much of their force at present, and that it would not be justifiable on any ground whatever to treat the rayat with greater stringency now when suspensions alone and not remissions of revenue are to be granted in the first instance.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3270 tons, Captain R Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, cleared yesterday for Jeddah &c, with a general cargo and 571 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J A Robertson, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Ebrahim Yusuf, Mr Mahomed Abdoola, Mr Aboola Yussuf, Mr Sayed Rashid and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Clam s	Black	Batoum, Jan 3.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Bezwada s	Mitchell	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Hosienee, Hughes, for Jeddah, etc.
" Pachumba, Robertson, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Letimbro, for China, etc.
" Bancoora, for Calcutta, etc.
" Ileafee, for Maculla and shore.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
11	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
	Khandalla s	Jacob	Bombay
	Dwarka s	Tice	Do
12	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Do
15	Bahaduri s	D Adam	Do
	Kola s	Whitehead	Do
16	Latona s	Gardner	London via Bombay
18	Ehrenfels s	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg via By
	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
	Purulia s	Skinner	Do
	Pachumba s	Robertson	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
12	Khandala s	Jacob	Persian Gulf
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay
	Satranji's	F Ahmed	Do
13	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Liverpool, &c.
14	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
15	Bahaduri s	D Adam	Do
16	Kola s	Whitehead	Do
19	Purulia s	Skinner	Persian Gulf
	Pachumba s	Robertson	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Latona, Gardner, (not known)
" Ehrenfels, Ziegenmeyer, D Graham & Co, for Hamburg
" Dwarka, Tice, M Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

EXPORTS.

Dumra s, Bombay—14 cwt jowari, 248 corges skins.
Pemba s, Bombay—99 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

Locksley Hall s, Liverpool—60 pieces grey goods, foreign.
Rufford Hall s, Liverpool—1,536 pieces white goods, foreign 434 pieces prints, foreign.
City of Edinburgh s, Liverpool via Bombay—250 pieces white goods, foreign.
Kola s, Bombay—100 pieces white goods, foreign; 2,491 pieces prints, foreign.
Mobile s, Bateum—3,46,873 gallons keresine oil.
Dwarka s, Bombay—1,260 pieces grey goods, foreign; 10,670 pieces grey goods, Indian; 4,065 pieces white goods foreign; 2,480 pieces prints, Indian; 6,800 lbs grey yarns Indian.
Kola s, Bombay—15 pieces grey goods, foreign; 4,152 pieces, grey goods, Indian; 4,100 pieces white goods, foreign 10,389 pieces prints, foreign.
Dumra s, Bombay—1,135 pieces grey goods foreign; 3,130 pieces grey goods, Indian; 1,100 pieces white goods, foreign; 1,945 pieces prints, foreign; 380 pieces prints Indian; 2,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns, foregin; 30 cwt copper.
Bahaduri s, Bombay—165 cwt copper.
City of London s, Liverpool via Bombay—37,887 pieces grey goods, foreign; 80,380 pieces white goods, foreign; 43,794 pieces prints, foreign.
Branksome Hall s, Liverpool—300 pieces prints, foreign.
Satrunjee s, Bombay—1,350 pieces white goods, foreign.
Country Crafts, Bombay—818 cwt iron bar, etc.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

50-96—Thakordas D and C—Rehemubhoy Habibbhey vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Manshuklal D and J—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 24.
MacMullen, Lt-Col, Bengal, I A G, on leave, from England.
JANUARY 27.
Lye, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Kirkee.
DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 26.
MacMullen, Lt-Col, Bengal, I A G, on inspection duty, to Allahabad.
McWhinnie, Capt, Bo, R I Rifles, on duty, to Poona.
Kenny, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on duty, to Poona.
JANUARY 27.
Lye, Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m., to-night.

2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate, to-morrow (Friday) morning at 7 a.m., sharp.

3. There will be class firing at Cooria to-morrow (Friday). Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

4. The proficiency class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters to-night.

5. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 30th instant, on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress—Drill Order, without Arms, Putties to be worn.

The launch will leave the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 o'clock as possible.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice can parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. Lamps to be carried. Dress—Drill Order without Arms, Putties to be worn.

6. Recruits are reminded that to be eligible for the Class Firing Prize, they must complete their course before the 8th of February.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon the 30th instant.

2. The Range will be reserved for "C" Company on Saturday afternoon the 30th instant. The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30, p.m., (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later. Refreshments will be provided on the Range.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Troop Drill at the Riding School on Friday the 29th instant at 7 a.m.

Dress—Marching Order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The first dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on Friday the 12th February.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Captain F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. D. J. Sharp, 10 Oak Lane, Fort.
2nd Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt-Major J. H. Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum.
Cr.-Sergt. H Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhonie.
Cr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergt. W. G. Nicoll, H. M.'s Mint, Fort.
Corpl. G. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
[illegible] Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Fancy Dress—Members Rs. 2, to include one lady; Non-Members Rs. 3, to include one Lady.
Evening Dress.—Members Rs. 3, to include one lady; Non-Members Rs. 4, to include one Lady.
Light Refreshments will be provided.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows ;—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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CHAMBELLAN'S ANTI-CHOLERIC is a most efficacious Antidote against PLAGUE. It was used last year with excellent success both in China and Indo-China. Per Box, Re. 1-10. Dr. S. B. SHROFF, 77, Mint Road, Bombay.

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REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. Peace's Furniture, Brougham, Horse, Garden, etc., at the " Ridge " Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY ! ! ! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, " Bombay Gazette," " Times of India," " Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

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SAFES AND LOCKS
MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
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WHEN
People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING.
APPLY TO
EDALJI PESTANJI,
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MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

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OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD " HIGHLAND "***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only ! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle ; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

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Colaba. Lloyd's Surveyor.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
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The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.

FURTHER extra allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday, say of 6¼ lakhs on Bombay at the enhanced rates of 1s. 3 3-32d. to 1s. 3 1-8d. ; of 1¼ lakh on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 3-32d. ; and of the same amount on Madras also at 1s. 3 3-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was put up 1-16d. to 1s. 2 7-8d. per rupee.

A decline of 1-16th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 112 5-16 ; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 118. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th higher, at £62 5-8. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16d. higher at 29 13-16d. per oz. ; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 64 7-8 cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·86¼ dollars. The price of Braziers' Copper in London advanced £1 per ton, say to £58-10s. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 102½ ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier at fcs. 25·20.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom last Friday was 2,520,000 quarters, or 100,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 41¼s. per 416 lbs., buyers via the Canal, January-February shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm ; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 43s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, November-December shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet ; Brown Rapeseed at 38¼s. per 416 lbs., buyers via Canal, January-February shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet ; and Linseed at 34¾s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, to Dunkirk, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's sales having amounted to 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The price of spot American Cotton remained at 4d. per lb ; but Arrivals advanced 1-64d. to 1-32d. per lb., the extreme quotations having been 3 15-16d. for January deliveries, and the same for May-June. Quotations for East Indian Cotton were unchanged. The day's Imports were 64,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton recovered Monday's decline of 1-16 cents, and was again quoted at 7 5-16 cents ; while April Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·17 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales ; and the figures for arrivals for the present season, so far compare as follows with those for the same period in the two preceding years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	26,000	21,000	34,000
Three days' do.	86,000	62,000	99,000
From 1st September 1896	5,473,000	3,939,000	6,057,000

A large business have been done in our local Cotton market to-day for Japan, a line of 2,000 bales of Broach having been taken for that destination, at Rs. 184¼. Official quotations are the same as yesterday's except in the case of Broach, for which they have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, in a steady market. European shippers have taken a few lots, chiefly of Oomrawattee discriptions ; and we hear that Rs. 178 per candy has been paid for Dharwar of the new crop, for May-June delivery. The Mills have been out of the market.

WHEAT and Seeds are unchanged in position, both markets being partially closed, a small business having been reported in both markets, and prices about the same where quotable.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,800	bales.
Wheat	2,523	cwts.
Linseed	1,662	,,
Gingellyseed	4,534	,,
Groundnuts	1,848	,,
Casterseed	864	,,
Rice	27,342	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. For Hamburg, February shipment, 1,000 tons have been booked at 13s.; for Antwerp, Cotton has been done, at 11s. 6d. for the same shipment ; and the same cargo to Dunkirk, also for February shipment, at 11s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been a fair amount of Merchants' Paper offering, and a very limited enquiry for Bank remittance, in presence of which rates have advanced 1-32d., all round, closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3¼d.	,,
Credits	do.	1s. 3 11-32d.	,,
Francs	do.	1·61½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—99¾ both for cash and the near settlement has been named throughout the day for 3½ per Cents, and 98 nominal for 3 per Cents ; but no business of importance has transpired on any line.

SHARES.—This market remains closed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	29 13-16

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 27th January, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	11	45 a.m.	19	6
Teheran	27	2	35 p.m.	...	27
Suez	27	2	50 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 27th January, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	47	..	2
,, Karachi	...	13	..	1
,, Madras	...	53	...	1

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Looksley Hall s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 cwt coir yarn, Veerjee Peraj.

FOR ANTWERP.

Courtfield s—210 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 190 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey ; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ceres s—600 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 1,518 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 2,009 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers ; 351 cwt buffalo horns, E Currimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceres s—50 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—446 cwt myrabollams, Bauer and Krause ; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hydaspes s—2 cases peacock feathers, and 5 cwt khismiss, M M Essabhoy ; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 500 cwt onions, The New Onion and Co ; 20 cwt sharkfins, N Meeanee ; 20 cwt sharkfins, K M Jaitha.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Letimbro s—1500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—450 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 50 bales twist, A E J Abraham ; 400 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Hydaspes s—51 bales piece goods, The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nuranis—26,760 bales cotton. S Sagarmull ; 140 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

Bankoora s—150 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 26.

10 p.m.	76·4

WEDNESDAY.—JANUARY 27.

6 a.m.	68·5
10 a.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	78·0
4 p.m.	77·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARSIDE—January 23, at Bellary, the wife of Qr.-Mr. Sergt. E. Garside, 2nd Bn. Welsh Regiment, of a son.

STEVENS—January 23, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Stevens, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHURCH—WHYMPER—January 21, at Church of the Holy Innocents, Murree, by Rev. G. Peake, Lieutenant G. R. Church, Royal Artillery, to Emily, youngest daugater of the late H. J. Whymper, C. I. E.

DEATHS.

MILLER—January 19, at Amritsar, the loved wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Miller, I. S. C.

STIRTON—January 21, on the steamer, between Goalundo and Naraingunge, of heart disease, John Stirton, late of the Looksan Tea Estate, Western Dooars.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

A. H.—The bulk of the capital is English.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S proposed amendment to the Address, demanding an inquiry into the causes of the helplessness of the Indian masses to resist even the first attacks of famine and pestilence, was not more practical, but it was more in harmony with the ruling ideas of the honourable member who moved it, than was the suggestion of Mr. Maclean that the Government should buy the silver ornaments of the famine-stricken. Sir William told the House that there are three great causes of this helplessness—the money-lenders, the system of taxation, and the unsuitability of the civil courts. The Natives of India have no memory of the time when the Marwaree was not in the land ; but the present system of taxation and the civil courts, of which Sir William Wedderburn was one of the shining lights, are of modern growth. Yet in the halcyon time, when there were no civil courts and the present system of taxation had not replaced the antique practice by which the tax gatherer took all he could and a Mahratta raider or bold Pindari took all that was left, there were no chroniclers to show that the masses of India were better able to resist the inroads of famine than they are at present. The masses are helpless because of their helplessness. They marry and multiply while yet children, and every ten years sees an addition of 20,000,000 to their numbers. It is not easy to provide food in times of scarcity for all these additional mouths, and have a reserve of food against famine as well. A family that indulges in the luxury of twenty children cannot be expected to put by much for a rainy day ; it is useless to expect the Indian masses to put by for a rainless year when every decade sends an additional twenty millions to feed at nature's table. Matters would be far worse than they are but for the making of railways and the introduction of great industries which have supplemented the scanty resources derived from a poor soil and a precarious rainfall. The Bombay High Court has really as little to do with the prevailing pestilence in this island, and the famine in certain parts of the mofussil, as Sir William Wedderburn himself, and we doubt if the Revenue Member of Council is more responsible for those calamities than her Majesty's judges. The Marwarees are able to take care of themselves and also to take themselves off when things become unpleasant. Their absence from Bombay and from their accustomed haunts in the districts is just at present bewailed by their usual clients as a serious aggravation of their other troubles. Sir James Fergusson and Mr. Bhownuggree having acknowledged the efforts of the authorities in India to cope with the famine, Lord George Hamilton refused to consent to the proposed inquiry, on the ground that it would not merely be futile, but would be regarded in this country as a censure on the Government. He added very truly that the condition of the masses has improved of late years—a statement the correctness of which is not likely to be disputed by anyone who remembers the condition of the cultivating and kindred classes in the seventies, when the great famine fell upon a land almost destitute of railways or any other means of conveying food to the perishing. Sir Henry Fowler's expression of a hope that if the famine entail an excessive charge upon India the Imperial Parliament will contribute to its relief, would be less academic were he still Secretary of State for India. But the principle of Imperial solidarity which found practical expression when India was called upon to pay the cost of the garrison of Suakin in support of a British interest, supports and justifies Sir Henry Fowler's suggestion. It is difficult to believe that Mr. J. M. Maclean, with his experience of India and his great practical sagacity, should have been led to suggest that the Government of India should buy silver ornaments at a fixed price from those who suffer from the famine. But the reply of Lord George Hamilton to a question put by the member for Cardiff, seems to leave no doubt that the suggestion was made. The Secretary for India very naturally declines to advise the Government in this country to purchase silver ornaments from the ryots, giving as a sufficing reason for the refusal that such a course would lead to frauds, as it undoubtedly would. Every dealer in silver in the country would become a sufferer by the famine, and endeavour to sell wares to the State at a "fixed price," which would presumally be regulated by the desire to give the seller full value for the ornaments. If that method of famine relief were to find its way into the Amended Famine Code, we should soon have the Sarvajanik Sabha memorialising the Government to buy the bullion, which, as Lord George casually remarks, has fallen in value, for rupees, the value of which has been proportionately enhanced.

OUT of a total estimated receipt from land revenue of about 4⅓ crores of rupees, the Bombay Government have made suspensions, consequent upon the Famine, amounting to Rs. 38,16,216, and remissions aggregating to Rs. 8,500. These figures are only provisional, and it was explained in the statement of the Governor-in-Council, recently submitted to the Government of India, that it would be impossible to make any accurate forecast until the probable outturn of the standing rabi crops could be ascertained. Seeing that Sind, which sends in a good part of the revenue derived from land, has practically escaped the Famine, and that the Northern Division of the Presidency proper has not been severely touched by the disaster, a suspension of 49 lakhs of revenue at this stage may be regarded as a fairly good subsidiary measure of relief to the cultivators. But the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha is by no means satisfied, and the members of the Managing Committee have addressed a long representation to Government, giving a number of reasons why the suspensions and remissions should be made on a very liberal scale. They are especially exercised in regard to some instructions issued by the Collector of Poona to his assistants, with the sanction of Government, which direct that land revenue should be suspended only to agricultural occupants who are not well to do, and who in addition have lost three-fourths or more of their crops. The Sabha urges that there should be no distinction between agricultural and non-agricultural occupants, and that the well-to-do should share in the remissions granted. The contention upon which this view is based is that the "payment or postponement of land revenue should, properly speaking, be made dependent entirely on the portion of the crops reaped and not on the means of the occupants." The practical effect of carrying out the Sabha's suggestion would be to relieve from payment of land revenue even wealthy Deccan Sirdars, if they could show that during the Famine year their land had yielded an insufficient surplus of profit to enable them to pay therefrom the tax. The principle would be a rather dangerous one to apply to taxation in India. The tax-payer in this country, as everywhere else, is obliged to take the bad years with the good and strike an average. The object aimed at in the suspension or remission of land revenue in years of scarcity is to aid the ryot in his fight with actual want, and not to ensure to the well-to-do land-owner exemption from taxation because he has not obtained his ordinary profits. The Sabha points out that the number of land-owners whose pockets will be saved by the laying down of the principle it proposes is but small, and urges that "it would be far more convenient to let these few men take advantage of the postponements." It would, no doubt, be "convenient" for the owners themselves, but it would certainly not be convenient for Government in a year of exceptional financial strain to sacrifice revenue in cases where the tax-payer does not really need this relief. The Sabha ingeniously reads into the statement of the Famine Commissioners that "the great majority of land-owners will not under the circumstances have sufficient means both to pay the revenue and provide for their own support," the suggestion of a test of wealth, viz., "that the land-owner must have sufficent surplus of produce for sale in excess of his own wants." The general tenour of the Famine Commissioner's report is directly contrary to this remarkable interpretation of a passage which, we believe, meant nothing more than that the majority of the land-owners have such small holdings, that the surplus of profit in years of plenty would be insufficent to enable them to pay the land revenue in years of Famine without hardship. That is undoubtedly the case, but there is no reason why those comparatively few landlords who are wealthy should be treated in the same way as those who are little or no better off than their tenants, or who work their small plots themselves.

ALTHOUGH many employers have gone to considerable expense in the erection of huts for their employees, it is remarkable how little appreciation is shown by those whom it is intended to benefit. Private as well as Municipal medical officers have strongly urged healthy persons residing in infected areas to take up a temporary abode in the sanitray mat huts which have been erected by the Municipality and by employers of labour. There are now scores of good huts available in different parts of the town, but a visit of inspection proves them to be practically unoccupied. We do not believe half-a-dozen persons have gone into them voluntarily, and though a Government official put a number of men into one of the camps, that step did not prove an inducement to those for whom the camps were more particularly constructed to enter them. The huts are all pretty much of the same style and dimensions—roomy and well ventilated. Ample privacy is provided, and though the huts "will not keep out the rain," as some of those for whom they were intended declare, it may be replied that it is hoped that before the rainy season sets in the pestilence will have been stamped out. Strong winds and a burning sun come before the rain, and their influence will no doubt relieve the Municipal officers and doctors of their present onerous duties. What the authorities are anxious about is that people should clear out of their houses in the crowded parts of the town, so as to give them an opportunity of white-washing and cleansing the dirty hovels now occupied. There are huts ready for occupation at Matunga, Mahaluxmi, Parel, Northbrook Gardens, and Byculla, which may be had for the asking. An illustration of the want of appreciation by the working classes of the efforts made on their behalf is furnished by the recent experiences of Mr. George Cotton. For the operatives of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., he put up a chupper camp for four hundred persons in immediate proximity to the mills in which they are employed near the spot where Lord Lansdowne some time ago opened the Tansa Water-works. To induce them to go he offered free quarters and laid on a supply of water. Nevertheless, they declined to occupy the huts at all. Mr. Cotton then rented a large chawl at Rs. 900 per mensem, capable of holding between 2,500 and 3,000 persons. The rooms were improved, white-washed, and made trim and neat, and then placed at the disposal of the operatives. But even of this kindness the men have not availed themselves in anything like the numbers which might have been expected. Of the 3,600 operatives at present employed in the Greaves Cotton Mills, those who accepted quarters in the mills do not exceed four hundred.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, to-day, no less than eight resolutions will be moved by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, all of them directed to matters requiring the attention of the Executive during the prevalence of the epidemic. But all of them are not of equal importance ; which is fortunate, for if they were they would supply material for discussion, and possibly debate, for eight meetings. It is a mistake to bring forward so many proposals either in separate compartments or in an omnibus resolution. That course leads itself to desultory debate, and gives the obstructionists an opportunity which they never miss. The first resolution is one which deserves the support of every member of the Corporation who understands the urgency of completing the house-connections, and thus delivering the city from dependence on the loyalty or caprice of the halalcores. It is proposed that when a house-owner neglects to make the necessary connection, the Municipality should at once carry out the work and recover the cost from the landlord. Hitherto little or no action has been taken when the notification to connect with the drainage system has been served. If anything is to be done in the matter, it must be done by the special branch of the Drainage Department established for the purpose. That course is quite consistent with a due regard to the obligation resting on whoever makes such connections that they should be effected in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of introducing sewer gas into the house. That can be done by precautions to ensure that there is in every case a sufficient "disconnection" to render it impossible for emanations from the sewers to enter buildings by the down-take pipes. The Corporation having, after long debate, decided that the cost of the connections up to the point of junction between the premises and the public way shall be borne by the owner, there is, of course, no reason why it should not be recovered when the Municipality has to make the connections, the owner having neglected to comply with the requisition to make them. The resolution, seventh on the list, to request the Commissioner to take the necessary measures to close the burial grounds on the Queen's Road and Grant Road ought to be carried with unanimity. Intramural interment within the precincts of a populous city is in these days a barbarous anachronism ; when pestilence is epidemic, the continuance of such a practice would be nothing less than criminal.

AT the last Mahomedan Educational Conference a movement was initiated for celebrating the diamond jubilee of the Queen-Empress in a manner which should commend itself to all Mahomedans in whom loyal attachment to the Throne is associated with earnest desire for the advancement of their community. The proposal is that a fund should be raised and invested for the award of scholarships and gold medals to successful students in University examinations. A General Committee was appointed, and a very satisfactory start was made with the subscription list. Young Mahomedans of the middle and upper classes seem to need incentives of the kind proposed to induce them to fit themselves for Government appointments and other places of responsibility and usefulness. They are apt to consider, it hard that so few of these appointments should fall into Mahomedan hands, but they too often fail to recognise that the solution of the problem does not depend so much on the modifications they desire in the competitive system, as upon their own individual efforts towards advancement. Their inertness in this respect led Sir Syed Ahmed, who has laboured all his life for the educational progress of the community, to speak in desponding tones of the situation. Although such observers as Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, and Nawab Syed Hussain Belgrami, of Hyderabad, spoke in more hopeful terms, there can be no doubt that it is exceptionally difficult to rouse young Moslems of position to a sense of their educational needs and the abundant opportunities that exist for meeting them. The lecture delivered by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan at the conference brought out the fact that in the Bombay Presidency this difficulty is quite as marked as in other Provinces, and this should induce the hearty co-operation of the local leaders of the community in the movement initiated at Meerut for giving expression to the loyalty of Indian Moslems in a manner making for their own educational advancement.

THE work of manufacturing two and four-anna pieces and copper coins for the payment of relief wages is being vigorously proceeded with at the Bombay and Calcutta Mints. The operation is not one from which the Government of India derive profit, consequent upon the rupee currency being at a higher rate than raw silver. The financial authorities have not bought an ounce of the raw material. The silver coinage is being executed entirely from old rupees—that is, uncurrent rupees reduced below the legal minimum weight which, when received in the treasuries and at the Banks, are not reissued, but are sent to the Mint. Large numbers of these come in every year, and the present demand for small coin affords a good opportunity for utilising them.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST, in company of Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain J. C. Brinton, left Bombay, last night, from the Grant Road Station, for Ahmedabad, by the mail train, with a view of personally inspecting the measures adopted by the Municipality to prevent the spread of the bubonic fever there. The departure was private. His Excellency will return to Bombay to-morrow.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C. B., R. A., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, left here, yesterday afternoon, for Poona, in company of Mrs. Nairne, and attended by Brigadier-General Curteis, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Captain Lecky, Aide-de-Camp, the departure being private. Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, Commanding the District, and Major C. J. Blomfield, Assistant Adjutant-General, were present at the Terminus to see the General off. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure.

IT is notified that the Indian Troop Service Transport Britannia left Suez, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 5th February.

OUR Baroda correspondent writes that there is no foundation for the general report that the Baroda State will spend so much as three or four lakhs when H. H. the Sindhia is here. The charges of boarding, accommodating the Prince and his suite will be within one lakh of rupees, inclusive of all expenses, on account of illuminating and decorating the city. His stay will be from the 27th: he comes at 8, evening, till the morning of the 2nd February, when he departs. The banquet will be on the 31st. An alliance with the house of Gwalior is generally spoken of *re* the Baroda Heir Apparent.

THE land in the vicinity of Gudalur, South-East Wynaad, leased for 99 years from the Tirumalapad of Nilambur, for an experimental Government garden on the advice of the late Mr. M. A. Lawson, and of which a few acres were actually laid out and utilised, is about to be abandoned by Government, it being thought that the locality is too distant from Ootacamund, and offers no special advantages over other experimental gardens already established on the Nilgiris.

NEARLY everyone, says a local paper, from H. E. the Governor to humble Tommy Atkins, goes a-wheeling now in Ceylon, or intends to shortly, and assuredly every cyclist with a spark of enthusiasm or enterprise in his composition will not be content until he has accomplished the tour from the Sanatorium to Colombo.

THE amount estimated by the Collector of Cuddapah for the distress in his district amounts to Rs. 4,19,000, viz., Rs. 2,16,000 for works, Rs. 2,00,000 for weavers, and Rs. 3,000 for gratuitous relief. Of this amount the funds required for the current official year are Rs. 2,14,000, viz, Rs. 87,000 for works, Rs. 1,25,000 for weavers, and Rs. 2,000 for gratuitous relief. Of the funds immediately required for works Rs. 35,000 are required for irrigation works under the Public Works Department and Rs. 7,000 for minor Irrigation Works. The works at present going on are road works, sanctioned by the District Board, and it will be necessary to assist the Local Boards from Provincial Revenues.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EXCHANGE COMPENSATION QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question, said he hoped that a general decision would be given before long on the subject of Exchange Compensation.

THE PURCHASE OF SILVER ORNAMENTS FROM NATIVES.

Replying to Mr. Maclean, he said he could not recommend the Government buying silver ornaments at a fixed price from the sufferers by the Famine in India, as such a course would lead to frauds, and moreover it is uncertain what is the purchasing power of the bullion, which has fallen in value.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

Sir W. Wedderburn moved an Amendment to the Address, demanding an enquiry to ascertain the causes of the helplessness of the Indian masses to resist even the first attacks of famine and pestilence. He contended that the three great causes were the money-lenders, the system of taxation, and the unsuitability of the Civil Courts.

Mr. Roberts supported the amendment.

After replies from Sir J. Fergusson and Mr. Bhownuggree, praising the efforts of the Indian Government in coping with the famine, Lord George Hamilton said that the amendment emanated from the Indian Congress, which was always ready to attack British rule.

The proposed enquiry, he said, would be futile, and would be regarded in India as a censure on the Government.

The state of the masses, he said, had improved, and we were better able to cope with emergencies than ever was the case before.

Sir H. Fowler defended the administration of the Famine Fund, and said he hoped if the famine entailed an excessive charge on India, that the Imperial Parliament would contribute towards it.

He suggested paying the relief workers in grain, which the Government could buy at lower prices than the people could.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was rejected by 217 against 90.

LATER.

The House of Commons has voted the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE PLAGUE.

The Conference on the Plague meets at Venice on the 10th February.

RUSSIA AND THE PLAGUE

The Russian Government have declared the whole of India to be infected with the plague.

ANOTHER STEAMER AGROUND IN THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The B. I. steamer Ethiopia, while coming up the river, yesterday evening, after crossing the bar, ran aground close to the Hooghly point, near the tidal piles. She is now lying with her stem high up and stern in about six feet of water at low tide. The agents have sent down a cargo of boats to lighten the vessel, but she will probably remain in her present position until the next spring tides, which will be by the 3rd proximo. The vessel is said to be in no danger, and there is every hope of her eventually floating off.

A Marine Court-of-Enquiry was held, to-day, into the cause of the grounding of the City of Canterbury. Some evidence was recorded, and the enquiry was adjourned.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JAN. 27.

There were five deaths to-day in the city of Poona by bubonic plague. Four persons were found suffering from fever, to-day, arrived from Bombay, one of whom died.

The total number of deaths in Poona up to date is 88, and the number of cases 124.

BOATING IN POONA.

An Eight Oar Scratch Race, got up between Poona and Kirkee, was rowed, this evening, at Rosherville. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The race was very interesting. Both the crew were well matched, and throughout maintained a dead level for three-quarters of the course. Eventually Poona won by two feet.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Waller, the present Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, in place of Colonel Newnham Smith, who has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch.

[REUTER TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 26.

The P and O Co's steamer Simla, from Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

THE FAMINE.

MR. G. COTTON, Secretary, Famine Fund, has received the following telegram from his Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar :—" Many thanks for your registered letter. Meeting held this afternoon, substantial sum subscribed already and expected."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR ON THE SITUATION.

NO TYRANICAL MEASURES CONTEMPLATED.

In addition to visiting the localities where the prevailing epidemic is very rife, H. E. Lord Sandhurst, yesterday, sent round a request to prominent Native citizens to assemble at the Secretariat in the evening to give him an opportunity of expressing his views to them upon the present situation. Notice of the meeting was sent round by Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, and was as well responded to as could be expected in view of the fact that so many prominent Native gentlemen are absent from Bombay. About forty persons were present ; and it was a noteworthy indication of the extent to which the Mahomedan community has refrained from flight that most of those present were leading Mussalman citizens. The meeting took place in the Council Hall of the Secretariat, and commenced shortly after 5-15 p.m. His Excellency was accompanied by the two members of Council, the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C. S. I., and the Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., together with Mr. Heaton, the Private Secretary. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commssioner, and Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, were also present. The Native gentlemen in attendance included the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Kazi Mahomed Ali Murgey, Messrs. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Umer Jumall, Khan Bahadur Haji Cassum Mitha, Messrs. Ebrahim Rahimtulla Kadra, N. M. Lokhande, Govindji Thakersey Moolji, Maneckshah Jehanghir Taleyarkhan, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Sirdar Noorali, Sirdar Mahomed Hoosein, Messrs. Hassumbhoy Visram, Haji Mahomed Ibrahim Jitekar, Jaya Karadi Lingoo, Vithalrao Krishnaji Wandekar, Kooshaba Chapaji Kale, Mukhi Ladakbhoy Haji, Kamadin Ismail Cassum, Haji Cassum Joosub, Karamsey Damji, Nasar Fazul, and Haji Amed Alashkhan.

His Excellency, who spoke with deliberation and marked emphasis, intimated that he had called them together to show his sympathy with the city in the hour of its distress and also to ask for their hearty co-operation in the various measures the authorities have taken in coping with the disease. While he was well aware of the gravity of the situation, he strongly deprecated any yielding to panic, and expressed an opinion that the Municipal authorities were doing their utmost to cope with the disease. Their efforts could be greatly furthered by the help of the leaders of Native society in reassuring the panic-stricken and urging them to adopt measures of a protective character. He especially mentioned the value of hospitals and the need of reassuring the public in regard to them. Those who had not been attacked should be induced to move out of infected dwellings into healthier surroundings of a temporary character. Steps were being taken to prevent the dissemination of the disease in other parts of India, but in regard to the many absurd stories that had gained currency on this point, he assured them that Government had in contemplation no tyrannical measures. He asked them to set a brave example, and said that personally he was hopeful that they would soon be able to drive away this terrible enemy from the beautiful city of which they were all so justly proud. The conclusion of the speech was greeted with cheers, and his Excellency and the members of Council subsequently conversed informally with some of those present. The full text of his Excellency's speech is as follows :—

His Excellency the Governor said : Not very long ago I was asked to preside at a meeting not very far from here, the object being to suggest that those who were in the position to do so should help by generous donation their less fortunate brethren in their time of need and famine. To-day, the circumstances are different, gentlemen. I have asked you to assemble—you who are men of influence and leaders of different sections of the community—to ask you to impress upon those who look to you for guidance the need, nay the imperative necessity, for helping themselves. I need hardly refer to the circumstances by which we are surrounded. The press, daily conversation, nay the very appearance of your city, puts only too plainly before us the state of affairs. Do not believe for one moment that I speak myself with feelings of panic. I have none of that feeling. My object is to allay panic if it exists here. But I am not blind to the gravity of the situation. What I want to promote among you, gentlemen, if it does not exist already, is a spirit of co-operation. Among you here I have no doubt that spirit exists, but I am most desirous that you should exhort those whose confidence you hold to co-operate with and assist in the measures that are being taken for remedying the disease and preventing its further spread. We are all of us witness of their untiring energy and ceaseless exertions. But with the view of preventing the spread of the disease and stamping it out there must be individual action, without which much of the effect of the action of the executive is lost. If they are obstructed in their work and meet with unwilling response to advice, the benefit of their measures must inevitably be retarded, and the run of the disease prolonged. Instead of obstruction the executive should be met half-way, houses should readily be thrown open, and indeed many of those who have means might well have the lime-washing of their houses done for themselves. This would result, not only in so many more houses being washed within a given time, but to a certain extent in simultaneous action resulting in so many more people being employed in the task. This is a city in which, as in all great towns, rumour is easily initiated, and as it rolls along, unfounded tales already absurd assume proportions which impose easily on the credulous. I have heard some ; there are, no doubt, many. I would ask you, gentlemen, to dismiss such idle and impossible imaginings, and to impress their obvious untruth upon your people. I believe one of these rumours, which have contributed much towards the mortality by this disease, is as to what goes on in the hospital at Arthur Road, and others. Gentlemen, I need not tell you that these hospitals, many of which have been established by the various sects, are built and maintained for one object only—the curing of the sick. Insist strongly on this to your followers, and further, what is more necessary than anything else is that sufferers should go to the hospital at the very earliest possible suspicion that they have contracted the disease. Do not let them wait till the disease has be extended, and to this I ask your aid. I believe this to be the most efficacious of all, and I cannot lay too much stress upon the importance of it, much as I sympathise with those who have to undergo the inconvenience and hardship. Not only are our endeavours directed to the stamping out of the disease, but, also we are anxiously striving to prevent its spread to other important and populous cities and districts in India. Various rumours are spread about, but here, again, I must ask you to believe no idle rumours of tyrannical treatment at the hands of Government. Now, gentlemen, you are, I am told, men having influence with your fellows. I believe that that is true. If true, a great responsibility is laid upon you. You must aid me, nay you must aid the city of Bombay, which you proudly claim as the second city in the Empire. Do not be apathetic. Take courage, and do not let those who trust you despair. I am hopeful you share this spirit with me. Do all in your power to assist and co-operate with the executive. As far as possible, encourage getting the sick to hospitals and the healthy out of their houses, and going into new and temporary homes, by showing a brave example, and thus leading and encouraging the others you will greatly aid in drivng this enemy from our midst, (Hear, hear, and applause.)

WORKERS AND CROAKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done a public service in strengthening the hands of the officers of the Municipality by affording them steady support while pointing out what remains to be done in fighting the present epidemic. From what has come under my personal observation nothing can exceed the devotion to duty of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, his assistant, Mr. Leask, the Drainage Engineer, Mr. James, and those working with him in the discharge of an arduous and difficult duty in a time of sore stress and trouble. They are working in the main on right lines, while ready to work on other lines if shown to be better. They indulge in no talk, they act ; the abounding criticisms, of wise men who keep living at a safe distance, do not move them to reply or recrimination. It is to be wished that some of these irresponsible people would learn the wisdom of silence. Untold mischief is done by every idle word that tends in any way to intensify the present wild panic. The adoption of some of the proposed remedies would empty the city sooner than some people think.

Why cannot people keep their heads, or at all events hold their tongues, instead of harassing men who are bearing the heat and burden of the day in the back slums. An admirable sermon in the Girgaum Church, on Sunday evening, would have done those critics good. The Rev. Mr. Bowman chose as his text, " There hath been none greater than John the Baptist," whom he showed to be a practical, brave man, who taught people to attend to their daily duties, who rebuked vice unflinchingly, and never spared those in power when doing wrong, but who never embarrassed steady workers for the public good, official or non-official, with irrelevant advice. The most appropriate and impressive sermon was wound up with an earnest exhortation to the congregation to trust those in authority, who are straining every nerve to meet and overcome present troubles with skill and energy, and to refrain from saying or doing anything which would add to the prevailing terror, unworthy of the

URBS PRIMA.

BOMBAY FLOUR TO CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to hand you, for the favour of publication, copies of correspondence I have had with the agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, regarding the transport of flour by their vessels to Calcutta. I have ascertained that there is absolutely no prohibition by the Government against the imports of either wheat or flour into Calcutta from Bombay ; but certain intrusted people apparently see their way to exclude Bombay products from Calcutta, and thus during a period of famine enhance the cost of these articles of food, doubtless to their own advantage.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent, Bombay Flour Mills Co., Limited.

The Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld., Bombay,
23rd January 1897.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents,
British India S. N. Co., Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of to-day's date, and am at a loss to understand why your head office should instruct you to refuse booking flour to Calcutta. From telegraphic advice I have received there is no Government prohibition against the importation of flour, nor is there likely to be any under the circumstances. You, of course, understand that I consider myself absolved from having to confine my shipments to your steamers.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent, Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld.

The British India S. N. Co., Bombay, 25th Jany, 1897.

John Marshall, Esq, Agent, Bombay Flour Mill Co.,
Ld., Bombay.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your favor of 23rd inst., *re* our not booking flour to Calcutta, per Chindwara, we regret we were unable to do so as our Calcutta friends gave a promise to the President of the Chamber of Commerce that they would discontinue carrying wheat which has been stored in Bombay, and flour is treated in like manner. It appears some firms in Calcutta took exception to wheat being imported from Bombay, meantime.—Yours, &c.,

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

The Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld., Bombay,
26th January 1897.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents,
British India S. N. Co.

Dear Sir,—I have read your letter of yesterday's date with unbounded astonishment, that the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta might be so foolish as to request your Calcutta firm not to carry Bombay wheat or flour, or that several Calcutta firms, probably interested either in the importation of wheat or in Calcutta flour mills, should have supported this this proposal, I can quite conceive ; but that a company, such as yours, enjoying a practical monopoly of the coast wise trade, should have lent themselves to such a combination is something beyond my comprehension. I can give you the authority of Professor Hankin, the bacteriologist, deputed by the Government of India, to assist the Municipal authorities, that having placed the bubonic bacillus in the much-reviled bajri or millet, which by some people has been supposed to generate the bubonic disease, the result has been that in two days the bacillus has absolutely perished. In the face of this, the combination to which you have lent yourselves becomes more than absurd.—I am, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent, Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld.

MILITARY NEWS.

The tenure of regimental command of Lieutenant-Colonel L. T. Bishop, 2nd P. C. is extended to the 2nd

CYCLING NOTES.

The Chicago Coliseum is one of the largest buildings in the world, and yet, according to all accounts, there will not be nearly enough space for all who wish to exhibit.

It appears that the Birmingham Cycle Show which was to open on the 22nd instant, was expected to reach such dimension as to rival the two great London exhibitions recently held. The applications for space were so numerous that the number of machines to be shown by each exhibitor was limited to fifteen. This will give some idea of how rapidly the trade continues to progress.

Austrian Cyclists seem determined to have good roads. At the recent elections at Vienna a candidate was asked whether he would vote to reduce the tax on bicycles and to improve the roads. He expressed himself willing to further these claims, and suceeded in being elected.

Racing cyclists should note that the Licensing Committee of the National Cyclists' Union give notice that all licenses issued by it expire on December 31st, and should be at once renewed in case the rider wishes to compete or pace next year. According to rule any rider in future who applies for an amateur license and is refused, or has such license revoked for infringement of the amateur definition cannot obtain a professional one for at least three months, and that period can be indefinitely prolonged by the said committee if, in their opinion, the case is a bad one. This rule will be most strictly enforced.

Persia, in spite of what poets of old have told us, does not appear to be a model touring grounds for cyclists. The experience in that country of the trio of riders who are touring round the world would appear to be rather unhappy. They have found Persia anything but a land of song, myrtle groves, and sweet streams. On the contrary, they found it a barren, mountainous, desert region, with bands of robbers on the frontier, so that for one hundred miles they had an escort. They were overtaken by the snow, and the exposure, combined with scanty food, sleeping in draughty mud huts, and riding in wet shoes and stockings, after wading across rivers, resulted in serious illness, to at least one of them.

English and Irish cycling ladies have now a grand chance to win a nice gold watch and chain ! The committee of the Dublin Cycle Show have decided to hold a Ladies' Photo Competition. The particulars of the competition are : Each lady sends a photo of herself on her bike in what she considers the most suitable costume, and the lady who in the opinion of the judge (who will be a competent and uninterested one) is the most suitable dressed and gracefully mounted will be awarded the beforementioned watch. All entries (free) should sent immediately to W. L. Martin, 14, D'Olier Street, Dublin.

Mr. E. T. Hooley, amidst his all-absorbing business of making millions has found time to attend the annual dinner of a cycling club in the neighbourhood of his Long Eaton residence, and to make speeches giving his views on cycling. He said he had never before in public given his opinion on cycle clubs, and he hoped anything he might say would be taken in the spirit in which it was meant. He thought cycle clubs, in the first instance, ought not to consist of men who were always riding on tracks. After all the letters they had seen in the papers the last few days, and considering the doctors' opinions, he was not in favour of track racing. Say now, for instance, they started weekly or fortnightly rides, and went to places 50, 40, 30, 20, or 10 miles away, he thought it would be very much better for the health of the people that rode cycles and for everybody concerned. They would see all the different scenery in their country lanes, and would see the architecture of different countries. It would be very much better for everybody if they could get them off the tracks, simply going on the tracks to train exactly as they would a racehorse. Such country rides would benefit their health, improve their social position, and do them good all round.

While fully endorsing Mr. Hooley's views on the benefit of riding through the country, it would be foolish to support a suggestion he made as to road-racing. The police would have a word or two to say on that subject. And the road "scorcher" cannot possibly enjoy the country lanes and architecture. His thoughts seem to be centred on getting over as much ground as possible in the smallest space of time. With his nose touching the handlebar of his machine he has not much opportunity of seeing much scenery, save that which comes immediately under his front wheel.

Mr. Hooley had also something to say about railway rates. He thought it was a very great shame that some of their Members of Parliament that represented constituencies where there were many cycle riders did not take up this question and see that something was done to prohibit the railway companies from charging for carrying cycles when they went as passengers' luggage. This was a very serious question, and he thought it only wanted placing before their members in a proper light by people connected with the trade, and he thought that very soon there would be an alteration. Possibly when Mr. Hooley finds a seat in the House the alteration will arrive.

A cyclometer registering 100,000 miles has been invented. Would any of my readers care to test its accuracy up to the full distance ? On a comfortable riding average of 2,000 miles per annum it would only take fifty years to accomplish. Anyone ready to try ? No. Then let us pass on to the next subject.

An attraction at the National Skating Palace in London is the cycle-skating performance of a young lady, Miss Mabel Davidson to wit. It is at the N.S.P., that fashionable society skates on frostless days and the rink is generally well filled with skaters and onlookers at Miss Davidson's graceful movements on her cycle skate. The young lady is an American and she certainly acquits herself admirably on the "artificial" ice. The cycle-skate differs from an ordinary bicycle in that the front wheel is absent, a set of strong stays being fixed to the axleholes and crown of the front forks. To these a skate of steel is fixed. Miss Davidson can ride very fast across the rink, and her graceful movements are much admired.

The feat of building a barrel around a bung-hole has been emulated by a Danish inventor, who has just arrived in England with a bicycle built on extraordinary lines. And these extraordinary lines, we are told by the inventor, have been made necessary to suit a new seat or support for the body. This seat is made of strings of different degrees of tension, running from a point in front to a cross steel bar giving the requisite width behind. In order to give the right width and form, cross strings are interwoven. The seat is suspended between two supporting points about two feet

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Famine Relief Fund in Calcutta now amount to Rs. 3,74,000.

MR. S. P. W. V. LUKE, C. I. E., Deputy Director-General of Indian Telegraphs, retires from the service in March.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. T. BISHOP, Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been granted an extension of his tenure of command to the 2nd March, 1898.

MR. KISCH, now officiating as head of the Postal Department, will be accompanied to the International Postal Conference at Washington in May by Mr. G. Doran, Third Assistant Director-General.

A SERIOUS railway accident occurred on Saturday morning, the Quetta mail train colliding with a premanent way trolly between Kuchali and Baberkach, resulting in the death of two men and serious injury to two others. The train was detained for two hours.

SEVERAL changes are imminent in the higher grades of the Burma Commission. Colonel Cooke, Financial Commissioner, goes on leave in March, and probably retires. Mr. Bridges, Commissioner, Northern Division, will act as Financial Commissioner ; Mr. Thirkell White succeeds Mr. Bridges at Mandalay ; and Mr. Hall, President of the Rangoon Municipality, becomes Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division ; Mr. Eales being appointed President of the Municipality.

In the next provincial contract the adjusting assignment from the Imperial revenues is curtailed to Rs. 8,43,000 from Rs. 32,54,000 in the present quinquennium ; that is, Madras is required to pay to the Imperial revenues during the next five years beginning from next April the additional sum of Rs. 24,11,000 per annum. The Local Government demurs to this arrangement, and in a letter to the Government of India has contended for an adjusting assignment of Rs. 28,60,000 instead of Rs. 8,43,000. It is anticipated that there will be a strong local public agitation in support of the Madras Government's defence of provincial interests.

THE action taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in directing the Calcutta Municipality to appoint at once sufficient temporary establishment to cleanse the entire polluted area of the city, remarks a contemporary, commands full public approval. Sir Alexander Mackenzie insists on this being done, and the Commissioners will, it is believed, move in the matter without further delay. Eight wards were originally reported in a very insanitary state, and the extra establishment is only sufficient to cleanse one ward at a time. The Municipality are reminded that the plague in Bombay is spreading, and it is their duty to take effective measures to prevent an outbreak in Calcutta.

INCLUDING some 170,000 persons on gratuitous relief, the weekly reports now show over a million and-a-quarter of persons on relief works. The cost to the Government must at present be approaching two lakhs daily. The principal increases occur in the North-West Provinces and Bengal. The returns of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous assistance are respectively as follows :—North-West Provinces and Oudh 726,000 and 96,000; Bengal 233,000 and 44,000 ; Bombay 250,000 (this includes 75,000 non-working children) and 8,000 ; the Central Provinces 231,000 and 14,000 ; the Panjab 64,000 and 15,000 ; Central India 38,000 and 4,000 ; Burma 23,000 and 6,000 ; Madras 21,000 and 8,000 ; Rajputana 26,000 and 2,000.

THE Government of Madras has now passed final orders on the opening out of the Anamullai Hills, in the Coimbatore District, for the cultivation of planting products. Not only do the provisions now laid down show a genuine desire to afford facilities to the pioneer who undertakes the clearing of these jungles, but the Resolution is itself the strongest testimony on this point. For the present order is but a revision of one passed only two or three months ago, and it is, to say the least of it, unusual to find Government so promptly reconsidering its decisions in response to outside criticism. The opening of the Anamullais will, it is expected, create in a small way a flow of fresh capital to this country. Coffee-growing is a profitable enterprise and promises to continue so ; but the big company with a loud sounding directorate and a London office is not wanted. Experience has proved that coffee cannot support that style of management. The man who can make it succeed is the small capitalist—the youngster with £2,000 or £3,000 at his back—who comes to the country prepared to take up planting as his career in life.

THE principle of anonymity in journalism has many advantages, but it also involves some personal drawbacks, and even absurdities. Take, for instance, the case of Mr. Campbell Clarke, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, whose name figured in the list of New Year's honours among the Knights, but who was simply described as a Deputy-Lieutenant of the City of London, and as Grand Officer of the Order of the Medjidie. Mr. Campbell Clarke saw at Sedan, Strasburg, and other places where the fighting was fiercest, much of the eventful conflict between France and Germany in 1870. He was born in London in 1835, and graduated at the University of Bonn. After spending five years on the staff of the library of the British Museum, Mr. Campbell Clarke became attached to the *Daily Telegraph* as dramatic and musical critic, doing similar work for the *Athenæum* and meanwhile writing for the stage several pieces which he had the good fortune to see produced. He went to Paris in the " sixties." He was sent to Constantinople for the Conference of 1876-77, and, while representing his newspaper at Berlin during the memorable congress of 1878, was the first to communicate the news of the cession of Cyprus to England. So well had the secret been kept that it was unknown even to the foreign plenipotentiaries, and it was Mr. Campbell Clarke who, afther having telegraphed the information in cipher to his journal, with the consent and approval of Lord Beaconsfield, communicated it to the French Ambassador Extraordinary, M. Waddington. Mr. Campbell Clarke is married ; his wife is the sister of Edward Lawson.—

APROPOS of Lord William Beresford's recent hunting accident, from the results of which, we are glad to say, he appears to be recovering, a correspondent of the *Scotsman* makes some interesting remarks on the career of the distinguished sportsman. "Few men living," he says, "have received more serious 'spills' than Lord William Beresford, who, though in his time one of the finest—perhaps the finest—rider in the Army, has always ridden hard, and with a sublime contempt for obstacles of all sorts. A dozen years back, when he was in the heyday of his career of Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India, he was always coming to grief in an attempt to perform some extra-

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		Cases.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	2	4
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	2	3
	Esplanade	1	0
B	Mandvi	1	1
	Chukla	1	0
	Umarkhadi	2	0
	Dongri	1	1
C	Market	1	0
	Dhobi Talao	10	10
	Fanaswadi	2	3
	Bhuleshwar	1	2
	Khara Talao	3	1
	Kumbharwada	2	4
D	Khetwadi	2	0
	Girgaum	2	6
	Chowpatti	1	0
	Walkeshwar	0	0
	Mahalakshmi	1	1
E	Mazagon	20	0
	Tadwadi	2	0
	Second Nagpada	3	1
	Kamatipura	5	1
	Tardeo	8	3
	Byculla	0	1
	First Nagpada	4	0
F	Parel	5	0
	Sewri	2	0
	Sion	3	
G	Mahim	5	0
	Worli	2	1
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	0
Jain Hospital		0	0
Arthur Road Hospital		0	5
St. George's Hospital		0	0
	Total	94	48

Total mortality till 10 a.m., yesterday, was 2 8

We learn from a reliable but unofficial source that the total number of deaths for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, was 190 ; while the returns of bubonic fever from the same source show that there were ninety-nine cases and eighty-four deaths during the same period.

All the bubonic fever patients in the St. George's Hospital are said to be progressing pretty fairly.

The vacant piece of ground near the Riding School at Chowpatty is to be utilised as a segregation camp for the men of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard. The erection of quarters for the purpose is now being proceeded with.

Ample funds have now been received for the Saheb's Servants Hospital, and no further subscriptions are required.

Nearly two thousand and five hundred people left Bombay, yesterday morning, by the Shepherd Company's steamers for Goa, Malwan, and other places.

VISIT OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR TO SOME OF THE AFFECTED LOCALITIES.

Last cold season his Excellency the Governor manifested his sympathy with the poorer classes of Bombay by visiting the slums and seeing how they lived and fared. Yesterday, Lord Sandhurst gave additional proof of his interest in the city by visiting the districts where the pestilence now rages. Lord Sandhurst started from Government House, Malabar Hill, in company with Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and at Byculla Bridge they were met by the Executive Engineer for the Municipality, Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C.I.E. The party drove through several streets in Byculla, and proceeded to Parel, and thence to Dadar Road, where they were met by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., and Mr. G. H. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police. They inspected the camps, which are being erected there, under the supervision of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban. The Governor was shown the huts which are being erected for the Parsees by the Parsee Punchayet. His Excellency seemed to be well pleased with the arrangements being made.

CLEANSING OPERATIONS.

We give below a list of the hands employed by the Drainage Department in lime-washing and cleansing operations in various parts of the city :—

Wards,	Locality.	Hands.
A	Fort	75
B	Chuckla Dongri	1
C	Islampura	100
	Dhobi Talao	136
	Bholwada	43
D	Girgaum Khetwadi	163
E	Peorkhan Lane	143
	Khumbarwada	367
	Mazagon	133
	Umerkhadi	25
	De Lisle Road	150
	Narelwadi	210
	Madaspura	218
	Kamatipura	54
F	Sion, Koliwada	116
G	Warli, Koliwada	298
	Kala Chowki (house-connections)	54
	Lime-washing	149
	Total	2,620

With the exception of the hands employed on house-connections at Kala Chowki, all these people are engaged in lime-washing. In addition to them a good number of hands are engaged, under the supervision of Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, in lime-washing in Bhendi Bazaar, and the Parsee quarter of the Fort.

BONFIRES FOR THREE NIGHTS.

A correspondent implores the members of the Municipal Corporation to take to heart the sufferings of their fellow countrymen, and to adopt remedial measures before it is too late. A remedy that commends itself to common sense, he says, is to dig holes in the middle of the streets, and make fires, as the Hindus do during the Holi festival. If a fumigation is continued for three nights on a big scale, the plague is almost sure, in his opinion, to be driven out of the city. The expense will not be large ; and the authorities need not wait till the next hot season comes round.

THE SHEDS FOR PARSEES AT DADUR.

The trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds, and their zealous secretary, are entitled to the thanks of the Parsee community for the energy and promptitude with which they minister to the wants of their co-religionists in their distress during the prevalence of the pestilence. They started a fund for selling cheap grain to poor Parsees on account of the scarcity. They started another fund for

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EXCHANGE COMPENSATION QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question, said he hoped that a general decision would be given before long on the subject of Exchange Compensation.

THE PURCHASE OF SILVER ORNAMENTS FROM NATIVES.

Replying to Mr. Maclean, he said he could not recommend the Government buying silver ornaments at a fixed price from the sufferers by the Famine in India, as such a course would lead to frauds, and moreover it is uncertain what is the purchasing power of the bullion, which has fallen in value.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

Sir W. Wedderburn moved an Amendment to the Address, demanding an enquiry to ascertain the causes of the helplessness of the Indian masses to resist even the first attacks of famine and pestilence. He contended that the three great causes were the money-lenders, the system of taxation, and the unsuitability of the Civil Courts.

Mr. Roberts supported the amendment.

After replies from Sir J. Fergusson and Mr. Bhownuggree, praising the efforts of the Indian Government in coping with the famine, Lord George Hamilton said that the amendment emanated from the Indian Congress, which was always ready to attack British rule.

The proposed enquiry, he said, would be futile, and would be regarded in India as a censure on the Government.

The state of the masses, he said, had improved, and we were better able to cope with emergencies than ever was the case before.

Sir H. Fowler defended the administration of the Famine Fund, and said he hoped if the famine entailed an excessive charge on India, that the Imperial Parliament would contribute towards it.

He suggested paying the relief workers in grain, which the Government could buy at lower prices than the people could.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was rejected by 217 against 90.

LATER.

The House of Commons has voted the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE PLAGUE.

The Conference on the Plague meets at Venice on the 10th February.

RUSSIA AND THE PLAGUE

The Russian Government have declared the whole of India to be infected with the plague.

ANOTHER STEAMER AGROUND IN THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The B. I. steamer Ethiopia, while coming up the river, yesterday evening, after crossing the bar, ran aground close to the Hooghly point, near the tidal piles. She is now lying with her stem high up and stern in about six feet of water at low tide. The agents have sent down a cargo of boats to lighten the vessel, but she will probably remain in her present position until the next spring tides, which will be by the 3rd proximo. The vessel is said to be in no danger, and there is every hope of her eventually floating off.

A Marine Court-of-Enquiry was held, to-day, into the cause of the grounding of the City of Canterbury. Some evidence was recorded, and the enquiry was adjourned.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JAN. 27.

There were five deaths to-day in the city of Poona by bubonic plague. Four persons were found suffering from fever, to-day, arrived from Bombay, one of whom died.

The total number of deaths in Poona up to date is 88, and the number of cases 124.

BOATING IN POONA.

An Eight Oar Scratch Race, got up between Poona and Kirkee, was rowed, this evening, at Rosherville. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The race was very interesting. Both the crew were well matched, and throughout maintained a dead level for three-quarters of the course. Eventually Poona won by two feet.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Waller, the present Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, in place of Colonel Newnham Smith, who has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch.

[REUTER TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 26.

The P and O Co's steamer Simla, from Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

THE FAMINE.

MR. G. COTTON, Secretary, Famine Fund, has received the following telegram from his Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar:—"Many thanks for your registered letter. Meeting held this afternoon, substantial sum subscribed already and expected."

THE Calcutta Municipal Commissioners had a field day on Tuesday last, says a correspondent of our Allahabad contemporary, when they discussed the tramways and the sanitation of Calcutta. Sir John Lambert put some pertinent inquiries as to whether any representations have been received from the Health Department regarding the insufficiency of the present conservancy establishment, and elicited the reply that two representations had been received, which had not yet been circulated to the Commissioners. It is apparent from this that our bumbles cannot so far be accused of obstruction in this matter. On Wednesday the Medical Board addressed a letter to the Government upon virtually the same subject and asked that the Commissioners might be called upon to state at once what they had actually done, and that if the measures adopted by them were inadequate a special staff might be appointed to effectively deal with the masses of filth and rubbish throughout the town. It cannot be said that the Health Department of the Municipality has proceeded with any indecent haste. It is now nearly four months since the first alarm of plague was given, and so far the Municipal Commissioners have not received from their executive a statement of what is required to cope with the filth and dirt of the city. I am no particular admirer of the mode of procedure of our Aryan brother in matters of this kind, but in this instance it certainly cannot be said that they are blocking the way in the matter of cleansing the city.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR ON THE SITUATION.

NO TYRANICAL MEASURES CONTEMPLATED.

IN addition to visiting the localities where the prevailing epidemic is very rife, H. E. Lord Sandhurst, yesterday, sent round a request to prominent Native citizens to assemble at the Secretariat in the evening to give him an opportunity of expressing his views to them upon the present situation. Notice of the meeting was sent round by Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, and was as well responded to as could be expected in view of the fact that so many prominent Native gentlemen are absent from Bombay. About forty persons were present; and it was a noteworthy indication of the extent to which the Mahomedan community has refrained from flight that most of those present were leading Mussalman citizens. The meeting took place in the Council Hall of the Secretariat, and commenced shortly after 5-15 p.m. His Excellency was accompanied by the two members of Council, the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C. S. I., and the Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., together with Mr. Heaton, the Private Secretary. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, were also present. The Native gentlemen in attendance included the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Kazi Mahomed Ali Murgey, Messrs. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Umer Jumall, Khan Bahadur Haji Cassum Mitha, Messrs. Ebrahim Rahimtulla Kadra, N. M. Lokhande, Govindji Thakersey Moolji, Maneckshah Jehanghir Taleyarkhan, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Sirdar Noorali, Sirdar Mahomed Hoosein, Messrs. Hassumbhoy Visram, Haji Mahomed Ibrahim Jitekar, Jaya Karadi Lingoo, Vithalrao Krishnaji Wandekar, Kooshaba Chapaji Kale, Mukhi Ladakbhoy Haji, Kamadin Ismail Cassum, Haji Cassum Joosub, Karamsey Damji, Nasar Fazul, and Haji Amed Alashkhan.

His Excellency, who spoke with deliberation and marked emphasis, intimated that he had called them together to show his sympathy with the city in the hour of its distress and also to ask for their hearty co-operation in the various measures the authorities have taken in coping with the disease. While he was well aware of the gravity of the situation, he strongly deprecated any yielding to panic, and expressed an opinion that the Municipal authorities were doing their utmost to cope with the disease. Their efforts could be greatly furthered by the help of the leaders of Native society in reassuring the panic-stricken and urging them to adopt measures of a protective character. He especially mentioned the value of hospitals and the need of reassuring the public in regard to them. Those who had not been attacked should be induced to move out of infected dwellings into healthier surroundings of a temporary character. Steps were being taken to prevent the dissemination of the disease in other parts of India, but in regard to the many absurd stories that had gained currency on this point, he assured them that Government had in contemplation no tyrannical measures. He asked them to set a brave example, and said that personally he was hopeful that they would soon be able to drive away this terrible enemy from the beautiful city of which they were all so justly proud. The conclusion of the speech was greeted with cheers, and his Excellency and the members of Council subsequently conversed informally with some of those present. The full text of his Excellency's speech is as follows:—

His Excellency the Governor said: Not very long ago I was asked to preside at a meeting not very far from here, the object being to suggest that those who were in the position to do so should help by generous donation their less fortunate brethren in their time of need and famine. To-day, the circumstances are different, gentlemen. I have asked you to assemble—you who are men of influence and leaders of different sections of the community—to ask you to impress upon those who look to you for guidance the need, nay the imperative necessity, for helping themselves. I need hardly refer to the circumstances by which we are surrounded. The press, daily conversation, nay the very appearance of your city, puts only too plainly before us the state of affairs. Do not believe for one moment that I speak myself with feelings of panic. I have none of that feeling. My object is to allay panic if it exists here. But I am not blind to the gravity of the situation. What I want to promote among you, gentlemen, if it does not exist already, is a spirit of co-operation. Among you here I have no doubt that spirit exists, but I am most desirous that you should exhort those whose confidence you hold to co-operate with and assist in the measures that are being taken for remedying the disease and preventing its further spread. We are all of us witness of their untiring energy and ceaseless exertions. But with the view of preventing the spread of the disease and stamping it out there must be individual action, without which much of the effect of the action of the executive is lost. If they are obstructed in their work and meet with unwilling response to advice, the benefit of their measures must inevitably be retarded, and the run of the disease prolonged. Instead of obstruction the executive should be met half-way, houses should readily be thrown open, and indeed many of those who have means might well have the lime-washing of their houses done for themselves. This would result, not only in so many more houses being washed within a given time, but to a certain extent in simultaneous action resulting in so many more people being employed in the task. This is a city in which, as in all great towns, rumour is easily initiated, and as it rolls along, unfounded tales already absurd assume proportions which impose easily on the credulous. I have heard some; there are, no doubt, many. I would ask you, gentlemen, to dismiss such idle and impossible imaginings, and to impress their obvious untruth upon your people. I believe one of these rumours, which have contributed much towards the mortality by this disease, is as to what goes on in the hospital at Arthur Road, and others. Gentlemen, I need not tell you that these hospitals, many of which have been established by the various sects, are built and maintained for one object only—the curing of the sick. Insist strongly on this to your followers, and further, what is more necessary than anything else is that sufferers should go to the hospital at the very earliest possible suspicion that they have contracted the disease. Do not let them wait till the disease has made such an in-road on the constitution that it is incapable of successful opposition. I have myself been making enquiries about the Arthur Road Hospital, which I passed early this morning, and I have consulted with Mr. Snow and the Health Department, and efforts will be made to render it still more useful, and the assistance rendered of still greater value. I do not speak in ignorance of hospitals. I managed one of the largest of those in London, and I unhesitatingly say that at Home, where I live in a small house, I have always said that were I so unfortunate as to fall ill, I was to be sent to the hospital without loss of time. There, gentlemen, you see my belief in these instruments of relief. I ask you most earnestly to enjoin your followers to have confidence in early recourse to them, if seized with illness. Again, gentlemen, there is another method by which those who are healthy can be protected, and it is by leaving their houses and delivering them over to the energies of the executive, and by themselves going to a camp for the time being. I am told there are strong objections to this. I am further told that if the leaders of the communities really exert their influence in this direction, their advice is most likely to be followed. There, surely, gentlemen, never was a better opportunity of using your influence for good than the present situation now offers you. I have, to-day, seen the commencement of a hutted camp. I believe that similar arrangements have been made by some employers and by others. This might be extended, and to this I ask your aid. I believe this to be the most efficacious of all, and I cannot lay too much stress upon the importance of it, much as I sympathise with those who have to undergo the inconvenience and hardship. Not only are our endeavours directed to the stamping out of the disease, but, also we are anxiously striving to prevent its spread to other important and populous cities and districts in India. Various rumours are spread about, but here, again, I must ask you to believe no idle rumours of tyrannical treatment at the hands of Government. Now, gentlemen, you are, I am told, men having influence with your fellows. I believe that that is true. If true, a great responsibility is laid upon you. You must aid me, nay you must aid the city of Bombay, which you proudly claim as the second city in the Empire. Do not be apathetic. Take courage, and do not let those who trust you despair. I am hopeful you share this spirit with me. Do all in your power to assist and co-operate with the executive. As far as possible, encourage getting the sick to hospitals and the healthy out of their houses, and going into new and temporary homes, by showing a brave example, and thus leading and encouraging the others you will greatly aid in drivng this enemy from our midst. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

WORKERS AND CROAKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done a public service in strengthening the hands of the officers of the Municipality by affording them steady support while pointing out what remains to be done in fighting the present epidemic. From what has come under my personal observation nothing can exceed the devotion to duty of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, his assistant, Mr. Leask, the Drainage Engineer, Mr. James, and those working with him in the discharge of an arduous and difficult duty in a time of sore stress and trouble. They are working in the main on right lines, while ready to work on other lines if shown to be better. They indulge in no talk, they act; the abounding criticisms, of wise men who keep living at a safe distance, do not move them to reply or recrimination. It is to be wished that some of these irresponsible people would learn the wisdom of silence. Untold mischief is done by every idle word that tends in any way to intensify the present wild panic. The adoption of some of the proposed remedies would empty the city sooner than some people think.

Why cannot people keep their heads, or at all events hold their tongues, instead of harassing men who are bearing the heat and burden of the day in the back slums. An admirable sermon in the Girgaum Church, on Sunday evening, would have done those critics good. The Rev. Mr. Bowman chose as his text, "There hath been none greater than John the Baptist," whom he showed to be a practical, brave man, who taught people to attend to their daily duties, who rebuked vice unflinchingly, and never spared those in power when doing wrong, but who never embarrassed steady workers for the public good, official or non-official, with irrelevant advice. The most appropriate and impressive sermon was wound up with an earnest exhortation to the congregation to trust those in authority, who are straining every nerve to meet and overcome present troubles with skill and energy, and to refrain from saying or doing anything which would add to the prevailing terror, unworthy of the

URBS PRIMA.

BOMBAY FLOUR TO CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to hand you, for the favour of publication, copies of correspondence I have had with the agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, regarding the transport of flour by their vessels to Calcutta. I have ascertained that there is absolutely no prohibition by the Government against the imports of either wheat or flour into Calcutta from Bombay; but certain intrusted people apparently see their way to exclude Bombay products from Calcutta, and thus during a period of famine enhance the cost of these articles of food, doubtless to their own advantage.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent, Bombay Flour Mills Co., Limited.

The Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld., Bombay,
23rd January 1897.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents,
British India S. N. Co., Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of to-day's date, and am at a loss to understand why your head office should instruct you to refuse booking flour to Calcutta. From telegraphic advice I have received there is no Government prohibition against the importation of flour, nor is there likely to be any under the circumstances. You, of course, understand that I consider myself absolved from having to confine my shipments to your steamers.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent, Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld.

The British India S. N. Co., Bombay, 25th Jany, 1897.

John Marshall, Esq, Agent, Bombay Flour Mill Co.,
Ld., Bombay.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your favor of 23rd inst., re our not booking flour to Calcutta, per Chindwara, we regret we were unable to do so as our Calcutta friends gave a promise to the President of the Chamber of Commerce that they would discontinue carrying wheat which has been stored in Bombay, and flour is treated in like manner. It appears some firms in Calcutta took exception to wheat being imported from Bombay, meantime.—Yours, &c.,

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

The Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld., Bombay,
26th January 1897.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents,
British India S. N. Co.

Dear Sir,—I have read your letter of yesterday's date with unbounded astonishment, that the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta might be so foolish as to request your Calcutta firm not to carry Bombay wheat or flour, or that several Calcutta firms, probably interested either in the importation of wheat or in Calcutta flour mills, should have supported this this proposal, I can quite conceive; but that a company, such as yours, enjoying a practical monopoly of the coast wise trade, should have lent themselves to such a combination is something beyond my comprehension. I can give you the authority of Professor Hankin, the bacteriologist, deputed by the Government of India, to assist the Municipal authorities, that having placed the bubonic bacillus in the much-reviled bajri or millet, which by some people has been supposed to generate the bubonic disease, the result has been that in two days the bacillus has absolutely perished. In the face of this, the combination to which you have lent yourselves becomes more than absurd.—I am, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent, Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE tenure of regimental command of Lieutenant-Colonel L. T. Bishop, 2nd P. C. is extended to the 2nd March 1898.

LIEUTENANT W. A. STOKES, R. E., is transferred temporarily from the Military Works to the Public Works Department for famine duty in the North-West Provinces.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 7,340 for the construction of a recreation ground for the European troops at Port Blair.

MAJOR H. E. GOODWYN, D. S. O., R. E., Superintendent of Instruction, Madras Sappers and Miners, is appointed to officiate as D. A. A. G. for Instruction, Madras Command, *vice* Major Poynder proceeding home on sick leave.

THE 0·45 inch Maxim machine gun has arrived at Nagpur, the gift of Mr. Whiffen to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers; and a sergeant of the Royal Fusilier Volunteers from the School of Musketry has been attached to the corps to drill a detachment under Lieutenant Critchley, which gun had to used atthe camp-of-exercise on the 25th instant.

THE following appears as a General Order from Army Head-quarters, Simla, December 31st:—"It has come to the Commander-in-Chief's notice that certain regiments left their second flannel belt at the base when proceeding on light scale with the Chitral Relief Force. This was a very serious matter from a medical point of view and may have been the cause of much sickness. "The Commander-in-Chief trusts that Commanding Officers will always remember the necessity which exists for soldiers being at all times in possession of these articles of their kit, *viz.*, one carried on the person and one in the kit, so that a change can be made on arrival in camp or bivouac."

CYCLING NOTES.

THE Chicago Coliseum is one of the largest buildings in the world, and yet, according to all accounts, there will not be nearly enough space for all who wish to exhibit.

It appears that the Birmingham Cycle Show which was to open on the 22nd instant, was expected to reach such dimension as to rival the two great London exhibitions recently held. The applications for space were so numerous that the number of machines to be shown by each exhibitor was limited to fifteen. This will give some idea of how rapidly the trade continues to progress.

Austrian Cyclists seem determined to have good roads. At the recent elections at Vienna a candidate was asked whether he would vote to reduce the tax on bicycles and to improve the roads. He expressed himself willing to further these claims, and suceeded in being elected.

Racing cyclists should note that the Licensing Committee of the National Cyclists' Union give notice that all licenses issued by it expire on December 31st, and should be at once renewed in case the rider wishes to compete or pace next year. According to rule any rider in future who applies for an amateur license and is refused, or has such license revoked for infringement of the amateur definition cannot obtain a professional one for at least three months, and that period can be indefinitely prolonged by the said committee if, in their opinion, the case is a bad one. This rule will be most strictly enforced.

Persia, in spite of what poets of old have told us, does not appear to be a model touring grounds for cyclists. The experience in that country of the trio of riders who are touring round the world would appear to be rather unhappy. They have found Persia anything but a land of song, myrtle groves, and sweet streams. On the contrary, they found it a barren, mountainous, desert region, with bands of robbers on the frontier, so that for one hundred miles they had an escort. They were overtaken by the snow, and the exposure, combined with scanty food, sleeping in draughty mud huts, and riding in wet shoes and stockings, after wading across rivers, resulted in serious illness, to at least one of them.

English and Irish cycling ladies have now a grand chance to win a nice gold watch and chain! The committee of the Dublin Cycle Show have decided to hold a Ladies' Photo Competition. The particulars of the competition are: Each lady sends a photo of herself on her bike in what she considers the most suitable costume, and the lady who in the opinion of the judge (who will be a competent and uninterested one) is the most suitable dressed and gracefully mounted will be awarded the before-mentioned watch. All entries (free) should sent immediately to W. L. Martin, 14, D'Olier Street, Dublin.

Mr. E. T. Hooley, amidst his all-absorbing business of making millions has found time to attend the annual dinner of a cycling club in the neighbourhood of his Long Eaton residence, and to make speeches giving his views on cycling. He said he had never before in public given his opinion on cycle clubs, and he hoped anything he might say would be taken in the spirit in which it was meant. He thought cycle clubs, in the first instance, ought not to consist of men who were always riding on tracks. After all the letters they had seen in the papers the last few days, and considering the doctors' opinions, he was not in favour of track racing. Say now, for instance, they started weekly or fortnightly rides, and went to places 50, 40, 30, 20, or 10 miles away, he thought it would be very much better for the health of the people that rode cycles and for everybody concerned. They would see all the different scenery in their country lanes, and would see the architecture of different countries. It would be very much better for everybody if they could get them off the tracks, simply going on the tracks to train exactly as they would a racehorse. Such country rides would benefit their health, improve their social position, and do them good all round.

While fully endorsing Mr. Hooley's views on the benefit of riding through the country, it would be foolish to support a suggestion he made as to road-racing. The police would have a word or two to say on that subject. And the road "scorcher" cannot possibly enjoy the country lanes and architecture. His thoughts seem to be centred on getting over as much ground as possible in the smallest space of time. With his nose touching the handlebar of his machine he has not much opportunity of seeing much scenery, save that which comes immediately under his front wheel.

Mr. Hooley had also something to say about railway rates. He thought it was a very great shame that some of their Members of Parliament that represented constituencies where there were many cycle riders did not take up this question and see that something was done to prohibit the railway companies from charging for carrying cycles when they went as passengers' luggage. This was a very serious question, and he thought it only wanted placing before their members in a proper light by people connected with the trade, and he thought that very soon there would be an alteration. Possibly when Mr. Hooley finds a seat in the House the alteration will arrive.

A cyclometer registering 100,000 miles has been invented. Would any of my readers care to test its accuracy up to the full distance? On a comfortable riding average of 2,000 miles per annum it would only take fifty years to accomplish. Anyone ready to try? No. Then let us pass on to the next subject.

An attraction at the National Skating Palace in London is the cycle-skating performance of a young lady, Miss Mabel Davidson to wit. It is at the N.S.P., that fashionable society skates on frostless days and the rink is generally well filled with skaters and onlookers at Miss Davidson's graceful movements on her cycle skate. The young lady is an American and she certainly acquits herself admirably on the "artificial" ice. The cycle-skate differs from an ordinary bicycle in that the front wheel is absent, a set of strong stays being fixed to the axleholes and crown of the front forks. To these a skate of steel is fixed. Miss Davidson can ride very fast across the rink, and her graceful movements are much admired.

The feat of building a barrel around a bung-hole has been emulated by a Danish inventor, who has just arrived in England with a bicycle built on extraordinary lines. And these extraordinary lines, we are told by the inventor, have been made necessary to suit a new seat or support for the body. This seat is made of strings of different degrees of tension, running from a point in front to a cross steel bar giving the requisite width behind. In order to give the right width and form, cross strings are interwoven. The seat is suspended between two supporting points about two feet from each other. The frame is constructed on the cantilever principle, and consists of twenty-one perfect triangles. It is the most extraordinary looking machine I have seen. Its weight is also extraordinary. The frame, seat, and handle bars only weigh 4lbs., the complete machine coming out at 11lbs.!

Miss C. Hoskins, who is said to be quite a new lady racer, was very successful in a series of ladies' races, held at the Wembley Park track on Bank holiday. On her Dunlob tyred mount she was first home in every one of the races, viz., ½ and 2 miles scratch and the 3 miles handicap. This lady-rider should certainly be heard of again.

The lady racers at present engaged at the Aqurium seem to have a particular fancy for Dunlop tyres, as the winner of every event so far held at this building have been mounted on these tyres. Mdlle. Eglee, Dutrieu, Vautros, and the Misses Pattison and Blackburn, all of whom have figured so prominently in the racing, have Dunlops fitted to their machines.

Australian records have lately been a good deal improved upon, and they now compare fairly favourably with European times. The principal short distance records, all held by riders of Dunlop tyres, are as follows: quarter mile, 26 2-5th secs.; half mile, 54 secs.; and one mile, 1 min. 51 secs.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Famine Relief Fund in Calcutta now amount to Rs. 3,74,000.

MR. S. P. W. V. LUKE, C. I. E., Deputy Director-General of Indian Telegraphs, retires from the service in March.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. T. BISHOP, Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been granted an extension of his tenure of command to the 2nd March, 1898.

MR. KISCH, now officiating as head of the Postal Department, will be accompanied to the International Postal Conference at Washington in May by Mr. G. Doran, Third Assistant Director-General.

A SERIOUS railway accident occurred on Saturday morning, the Quetta mail train colliding with a premanent way trolly between Kuchali and Baberkach, resulting in the death of two men and serious injury to two others. The train was detained for two hours.

SEVERAL changes are imminent in the higher grades of the Burma Commission. Colonel Cooke, Financial Commissioner, goes on leave in March, and probably retires. Mr. Bridges, Commissioner, Northern Division, will act as Financial Commissioner; Mr. Thirkell White succeeds Mr. Bridges at Mandalay; and Mr. Hall, President of the Rangoon Municipality, becomes Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division; Mr. Eales being appointed President of the Municipality.

In the next provincial contract the adjusting assignment from the Imperial revenues is curtailed to Rs. 8,43,000 from Rs. 32,54,000 in the present quinquennium; that is, Madras is required to pay to the Imperial revenues during the next five years beginning from next April the additional sum of Rs. 24,11,000 per annum. The Local Government demurs to this arrangement, and in a letter to the Government of India has contended for an adjusting assignment of Rs. 28,60,000 instead of Rs. 8,43,000. It is anticipated that there will be a strong local public agitation in support of the Madras Government's defence of provincial interests.

THE action taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in directing the Calcutta Municipality to appoint at once sufficient temporary establishment to cleanse the entire polluted area of the city, remarks a contemporary, commands full public approval. Sir Alexander Mackenzie insists on this being done, and the Commissioners will, it is believed, move in the matter without further delay. Eight wards were originally reported in a very insanitary state, and the extra establishment is only sufficient to cleanse one ward at a time. The Municipality are reminded that the plague in Bombay is spreading, and it is their duty to take effective measures to prevent an outbreak in Calcutta.

INCLUDING some 170,000 persons on gratuitous relief, the weekly reports now show over a million and-a-quarter of persons on relief works. The cost to the Government must at present be approaching two lakhs daily. The principal increases occur in the North-West Provinces and Bengal. The returns of persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous assistance are respectively as follows:—North-West Provinces and Oudh 726,000 and 96,000; Bengal 233,000 and 44,000; Bombay 250,000 (this includes 75,000 non-working children) and 8,000; the Central Provinces 231,000 and 14,000; the Panjab 64,000 and 15,000; Central India 38,000 and 4,000; Burma 23,000 and 6,000; Madras 21,000 and 8,000; Rajputana 26,000 and 2,000.

THE Government of Madras has now passed final orders on the opening out of the Anamullai Hills, in the Coimbatore District, for the cultivation of planting products. Not only do the provisions now laid down show a genuine desire to afford facilities to the pioneer who undertakes the clearing of these jungles, but the Resolution is itself the strongest testimony on this point. For the present order is but a revision of one passed only two or three months ago, and it is, to say the least of it, unusual to find Government so promptly reconsidering its decisions in response to outside criticism. The opening of the Anamullais will, it is expected, create in a small way a flow of fresh capital to this country. Coffee-growing is a profitable enterprise and promises to continue so; but the big company with a loud sounding directorate and a London office is not wanted. Experience has proved that coffee cannot support that style of management. The man who can make it succeed is the small capitalist—the youngster with £2,000 or £3,000 at his back—who comes to the country prepared to take up planting as his career in life.

THE principle of anonymity in journalism has many advantages, but it also involves some personal drawbacks, and even absurdities. Take, for instance, the case of Mr. Campbell Clarke, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, whose name figured in the list of New Year's honours among the Knights, but who was simply described as a Deputy-Lieutenant of the City of London, and as Grand Officer of the Order of the Medjidie. Mr. Campbell Clarke saw at Sedan, Strasburg, and other places where the fighting was fiercest, much of the eventful conflict between France and Germany in 1870. He was born in London in 1835, and graduated at the University of Bonn. After spending five years on the staff of the library of the British Museum, Mr. Campbell Clarke became attached to the *Daily Telegraph* as dramatic and musical critic, doing similar work for the *Athenæum* and meanwhile writing for the stage several pieces which he had the good fortune to see produced. He went to Paris in the "sixties." He was sent to Constantinople for the Conference of 1876-77, and, while representing his newspaper at Berlin during the memorable congress of 1878, was the first to communicate the news of the cession of Cyprus to England. So well had the secret been kept that it was unknown even to the foreign plenipotentiaries, and it was Mr. Campbell Clarke who, after having telegraphed the information in cipher to his journal, with the consent and approval of Lord Beaconsfield, communicated it to the French Ambassador Extraordinary, M. Waddington. Mr. Campbell Clarke is married; his wife is the sister of Edward Lawson.—

APROPOS of Lord William Beresford's recent hunting accident, from the results of which, we are glad to say, he appears to be recovering, a correspondent of the *Scotsman* makes some interesting remarks on the career of the distinguished sportsman. "Few men living," he says, "have received more serious 'spills' than Lord William Beresford, who, though in his time one of the finest—perhaps the finest—rider in the Army, has always ridden hard, and with a sublime contempt for obstacles of all sorts. A dozen years back, when he was in the heyday of his career of Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India, he was always coming to grief in an attempt to perform some extraordinary feat with animals by no means up to the circus standard of docility, and 'Bill Beresford's broken his collar-bone again' was quite a commonly recurrent item of Simla gossip. One of his greatest feats was to drive nine horses, while himself rode the tenth—a marvellous piece of real horsemanship considering the horses employed. It was largely due to his fine riding, as well as to his prompt courage, that he was able to win the Victoria Cross, by a feat which Mr. Archibald Forbes lately described as 'the bravest deed I ever saw'; and for years his great skill as a steeplechase rider, added to an hereditary love for and knowledge of sport of all kinds, made him a leading authority on the Indian Turf, with which he recently revived his connection by the presentation of a handsome trophy for annual competition."

AT a meeting of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, the other day, it was announced that Messrs. Bourne, Neville, and Bell, who are engaged in a commercial mission to China, had forwarded reports from Shanghai, and also samples of cotton goods and silk work which were of the highest importance to manufacturers. Mr. Bourne, leader of the mission, is expected to return in June next, but Mr. Neville and Mr. Bell will remain in China a little longer. A special meeting of the Chamber is to be held to inspect the samples, and to decide on the instructions to be forwarded to the members of the mission.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	2	4
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	2	3
	Esplanade	1	0
B	Mandvi	1	1
	Chukla	1	0
	Umarkhadi	2	0
	Dongri	1	1
C	Market	1	0
	Dhobi Talao	16	10
	Fanaswadi	2	3
	Bhuleshwar	1	2
	Khara Talao	3	1
	Kumbharwada	2	4
D	Khetwadi	2	0
	Girgaum	2	6
	Chowpatti	1	0
	Walkeshwar	0	0
	Mahalakshmi	1	1
E	Mazagon	20	0
	Tadwadi	2	0
	Second Nagpada	3	1
	Kamatipura	5	1
	Tardeo	8	3
	Byculla	0	1
	First Nagpada	4	0
F	Parel	5	0
	Sewri	2	0
	Sion	3	
G	Mahim	5	0
	Worli	2	1
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	0
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	5
	St. George's Hospital	0	8
	Total	94	48

Total mortality till 10 a.m., yesterday, was 2 8

We learn from a reliable but unofficial source that the total number of deaths for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, was 190; while the returns of bubonic fever from the same source show that there were ninety-nine cases and eighty-four deaths during the same period.

All the bubonic fever patients in the St. George's Hospital are said to be progressing pretty fairly.

The vacant piece of ground near the Riding School at Chowpatty is to be utilised as a segregation camp for the men of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard. The erection of quarters for the purpose is now being proceeded with.

Ample funds have now been received for the Saheb's Servants Hospital, and no further subscriptions are required.

Nearly two thousand and five hundred people left Bombay, yesterday morning, by the Shepherd Company's steamers for Goa, Malwan, and other places.

VISIT OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR TO SOME OF THE AFFECTED LOCALITIES.

Last cold season his Excellency the Governor manifested his sympathy with the poorer classes of Bombay by visiting the slums and seeing how they lived and fared. Yesterday, Lord Sandhurst gave additional proof of his interest in the city by visiting the districts where the pestilence now rages. Lord Sandhurst started from Government House, Malabar Hill, in company with Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and at Byculla Bridge they were met by the Executive Engineer for the Municipality, Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C.I.E. The party drove through several streets in Byculla, and proceeded to Parel, and thence to Dadar Road, where they were met by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., and Mr. G. H. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police. They inspected the camps, which are being erected there, under the supervision of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban. The Governor was shown the huts which are being erected for the Parsees by the Parsee Punchayet. His Excellency seemed to be well pleased with the arrangements being made.

CLEANSING OPERATIONS.

We give below a list of the hands employed by the Drainage Department in lime-washing and cleansing operations in various parts of the city:—

Wards.	Locality.	Hands.
A	Fort	75
B	Chuckla Dongri	1
C	Islampura	100
	Dhobi Talao	136
	Bhoiwada	43
D	Girgaum Khetwadi	163
E	Peerkhan Lane	142
	Khumbarwada	367
	Mazagon	133
	Umerkhadi	25
	De Lisle Road	150
	Narelwadi	210
	Madanpura	218
	Kamatipura	54
F	Sion, Koliwada	116
G	Warli, Koliwada	298
	Kala Chowki (house-connections)	54
	Lime-washing	149
	Total	2,620

With the exception of the hands employed on house-connections at Kala Chowki, all these people are engaged in lime-washing. In addition to them a good number of hands are engaged, under the supervision of Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, in lime-washing in Bhendi Bazaar, and the Parsee quarter of the Fort.

BONFIRES FOR THREE NIGHTS.

A correspondent implores the members of the Municipal Corporation to take to heart the sufferings of their fellow countrymen, and to adopt remedial measures before it is too late. A remedy that commends itself to common sense, he says, is to dig holes in the middle of the streets, and make fires, as the Hindus do during the Holi festival. If a fumigation is continued for three nights on a big scale, the plague is almost sure, in his opinion, to be driven out of the city. The expense will not be large; and the authorities need not wait till the next hot season comes round.

THE SHEDS FOR PARSEES AT DADUR.

The trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds, and their zealous secretary, are entitled to the thanks of the Parsee community for the energy and promptitude with which they minister to the wants of their co-religionists in their distress during the prevalence of the pestilence. They started a fund for selling cheap grain to poor Parsees on account of the scarcity. They started another fund for the support of the special fever hospital for the accommodation and treatment of sufferers from the pestilence. When the necessity was pointed out for separate quarters for the healthy occupants of affected horses, they started a third fund for erecting sheds in some healthy locality to save their co-religionists from the contamination of the plague. The sheds are being erected near the new fire brigade station at Dadur, at a distance of ten minutes' walk from the G. I. P. Railway station. They are constructed on plans kindly prepared by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., and will be completed in a few days more. They are placed in a fine open space, are of a good style in appearance, and based on hygienic principles. The walls of the sheds are of good deal wood, and they are covered over with cadjan leaves. Each shed contains a large room with a verandah in its front and rear, and windows on all sides, and the cook-houses, bathing places, and nanees at a short distance. An open passage is left between each of the shades. The floors of sheds are cowdunged. Water pipes are provided at convenient intervals. Applications have already been made to the secretary of the Punchayet Funds for occuping the sheds.

The total number of deaths from the plague among the Parsees up to Tuesday last was 21

A HUT BURNT DOWN.

A Maratha Hindu living in a hut near the new bazaar at Bandora caught the plague, and died in the hut. On a report being made to the Municipal officers, they had the other tenants of the hut removed, and it was burnt down.

THE TRAM-CARS.

Owing to a falling off in the number of night passengers, and in consequence of many of their conductors having run away on account of the plague, the Tramway Company have discontinued the late cars which used to run between Byculla and Colaba and Grant Road and Colaba. The number of conductors in the service of the company exceeded 250, but owing to dread of the plague, the number is now reduced to about 125. Most of the runaways were Hindus.

THE MILL-HANDS.

Mr. J. H. Parekh writes to say that it is not true that some of the mill-hands are returning to Bombay. The statement we made to that effect came from an authoritative source. We are informed that Ghatees especially are returning. There seems to be good reason for the belief, that had it not been for the agitation of certain jobbers to close all the mills on February 1st, a much larger number would have returned; but they were deterred by the belief that all the mills would be closed in a few days.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed yesterday, the following have been received :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
H H Aga Khan	250	0	0
Through Rev J D Ozanne, offerings collected in St. Mary's Church, Parel	31	13	6
Mr G Claridge	20	0	0
Mr C C Jamsetji	20	0	0
Mr Rustom C C Jamsetji	20	0	0
Mr Afsar	5	0	0
Messrs B X Furtado and Brothers	10	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr Chimonlal H Setalvad	20	0	0
Mr Vissunji Khimji	20	0	0
Dr Tribhowandas M Shaw	10	0	0
Mr J McNeill	20	0	0
Mr Dhunjishaw Dadabhai	10	0	0
Mr N J Gamadia	20	0	0

BUBONIC FEVER AND THE FISHERMEN OF VERSOVA.

The following petition has been forwarded to the Collector of Thana :—

The humble petition of the undersigned Christian inhabitants and residents of Versova, in the District of Thana.

Most Respectfully Sheweth,—That ever since the establishment of the Railway from Bombay to Andheri and other facilities for travelling from Bombay to Andheri, several of the inhabitants of this place, including your Honour's petitioners, have taken up employments in Bombay, some in Government offices, others in the banks, Port Trust, and mercantile firms. That owing to the bubonic plague in Bombay the fishermen of this place called a public meeting of the inhabitants to devise means and measures for the prevention of the plague in Versova. At the meeting, which was held on or about the 23rd ultimo, some of the persons assembled were of opinion that all traffic with Bombay should be closed, that no employes should go to Bombay for their daily work, and that no outsiders should be admitted to or sheltered at Versova; while there where at the meeting others, who seeing that it was totally impossible for those employed in Bombay to remain without attending their offices at a time when almost all offices were crippled for want of hands, and also that it would be impossible to object to people who owned properties at Versova, but were not permanent residents here, coming to this place from Bombay, were of a different opinion, with the result that nothing was finally decided. Another meeting of the inhabitants of Versova was called, on or about 5th instant, and there again nothing was definitely resolved upon. That the Kolis of this place, having seen that opposition to the closing of all traffic with Bombay came from the Christian quarter, as most of the employes were Christians have, on the 17th intant, passed a resolution which they have proclaimed by buttakee, to the effect that no fish will, under a penalty of Rs. 5 and ex-communication from caste, be sold to any Christian, whether he is a traveller to and from Bombay or not, and whether he is a resident, permanent or temporary. That, not satisfied with the above, the Kolis are using all means in their power, and even threats, to induce the grain-dealers and other shopkeepers to stop supplies to the Christians. That, as your Honour is perfectly aware, Government and other officers are totally averse to granting leave at the present juncture to any employes, and especially to persons living in such healthy localities as Versova, and it is, therefore, impossible for your Honour's petitioners to comply with the wishes of the fishermen. That, owing to the failure of crop, the prices of grain and other articles have gone high, and it is, therefore, impossible for most of your Honour's petitioners, who are ill-paid clerks and poor cultivators, to expend monies upon flesh meats; as the want of flesh or fish meats to persons accustomed to them is dangerous at the present crisis, and produces unhalthiness generally, the result of this move on the part of the fishermen is that your Honour's petitioners have either to give up their employments or starve. That under the circumstances aforesaid, your Honour's petitioners beg to request that immediate enquiries be made and such measures adopted to alleviate the present inconvenience as to your Honour may appear necessary. That the leaders of the fishermen are Panshia Jethoo Patel, Budhia Vadaicha, Jaya Heera Koli, Bama Patel, and Poshia, Matia, Somoo, and Kamool, are "Murvies" kept to watch in the Bazaar that fish is not sold to the Christians, and on enquiries of them the fact will be ascertained. And your Honour's petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 27. V. D'SOUZA, AND OTHERS.

A CRY FROM MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I feel sure Dr. Street will earn the thanks of the European inhabitants of Mazagon, if he will, as he is sure to, inquire into the insanitary condition of this suburb with its narrow gullies and miserable chawls. Although most of these are deserted, as the inhabitants have fled, it must have been noticed that the number of plague attacks was higher here during the last two or three days, than any other locality, exceeding even Kamatipura; the figures standing, respectively, at 17, 12, and 13. As it naturally calls for some of the attention that the letters received, there are many existing nuisances, notably the Nabob Tank, which, owing to want of surveillance, contains putrid water, from which proceed most terrible smells. Then, the cattleshed, at the rear of the Rosary Church, which should be looked into, as several cases have occurred near there. Although Mazagon has ceased to be a fashion-able quarter, there are still many Englishmen, whose duty compels them to reside there, either in the two important dockyards, or in private houses. These residents have to run a terrible gauntlet in their evening drives through the miserably narrow alleys (they can hardly be called streets) for the ominous red marks on the doors either side daily increase, and the disease would seem to have assumed somewhat of an epidemic form, as the red marks come in mournful regularity in many places. If some of the existing nuisances can be removed, some of the chawls burnt or pulled down, and a thorough cleansing takes place, I am sure the gratitude will be warm of

MAZAGON.

THE NEED OF SUB-SOIL DRAINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The principle that everyone with a theory about the origin and spread of this dire disease should let it be known, induces me to lay before you mine, in the hope that it may be of use to the authorities in getting at the root of the evil. That the germs of the plague were imported from some foreign clime, I have little doubt personally; but in what way they have found conditions congenial to their propagation here may not be uninteresting to record. The portions of Bombay where the plague is most virulent, is in the flatter parts of the city, and the soil here consists mostly of reclaimed porous land. In a region of considerable evaporation, where there is not a free sub-soil drainage (such as in the parts affected by the plague), rain-water charged with carbonic acid gas falling on a porous surface has the effect of decomposing the mineral and other constituents in the soil and of carrying down the matter so formed to the sub-soil. When the surface of the ground becomes dry after rain, the water, which, by long-continued concentration, has accumulated in the soil and sub-soil, rises by capillary attraction, evaporates and leaves the refuse at the surface to be carried about in the wind. It is not difficult to understand that once the germs of the disease were imported they found conditions congenial to their multiplication here. What a large quantity of filth must be absorbed by the soil in places thickly populated like Mandvie and Byculla, and carried below by rain-water, only to rise again and disseminate disease in the cold weather. It is absolutely imperative, therefore, to have free sub-soil drainage in the city, otherwise it will always be open to a visitation of the plague. Karachi, with conditions almost exactly analogous to Bombay, with the slight difference that its water-logged condition is probably brought about more by artificial means, is suffering from a severe form of plague, and unless free sub-soil drainage is resorted to, there also the visitation is likely to recur.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 25. CRITIC.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—One would have thought "Life Assurance," had enough of it without making another appearance in public. I begin to think he must be one of the agents of the "Fair Weather Life Assurance Companies" in Bombay, who with the crude ideas of the important subject of life assurance gets into a funk, and closes the doors of his company against Native assurers at what he supposes a critical time for transacting business amongst Native lives.

Any Life Assurance Company which has been carefully managed in every way from its inception, need have no fear of accepting *good lives* at the present time, and I am glad our local company is setting such a good example to the funkers. "Life Assurance" has evidently referred the matter Home to see if his action will be upheld by his Head Office and the Insurance Press, and is awaiting the result with expectancy. For my part I am quite content with the opinion of a leading expert published in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 19th instant. If it will back up "Life Assurance" in his theory, I learn there are other three companies, who have joined his ranks, and refuse to take Native lives in Bombay, although, I am told, "Life Assurance" is pushing for such business amongst the Natives who are residing at some distance from the City, and travel there by the two lines of railway.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 27. ONE WHO KNOWS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observe "Life Assurance," in his letter, published in your contemporary of this date, has during these days since the last correspondence passed on this subject been again reading up some authority for confirmation of his opinions.

Surely, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, especially when gleaned from books which lack of experience prevents the reader from understanding. If any confirmation of the letter of "One Who Knows" was looked for, it surely comes to-day from "Life Assurance" himself, who acknowleges weakness by striking off at a tangent on the question of whether Companies are justified or not in pushing for business in Bombay at the present time—merely reiterating that our Life Companies' rates are only for *normal* conditions.

In a letter from "S" in a recent issue of a contenporary, I was reassured by reading his extract from an authority on the question of Life Assurance offices, and the result of their experience at times of similar epidemics, and from enquiries made at some of the leading life offices in our midst. I am glad to find the information given by "S" and by "One Who Knows" is correct. That our Life Assurance offices should have policies on many lives liable to be attacked by plague any day at rates insufficient to cover such risk, is not a pleasant thought for policy-holders. The side issue entered upon by "Life Assurance" has little interest for the public. Evidently we are to include, if epidemics came to America, Africa or Australia, singly or simultaneously, the "surplus" would be *only* reduced, we as policy-holders in India would not suffer, —oh no!! What "Life Assurance" has done is to prove his problem "reductio ad absurdum," as we must all turn gladly with a light heart believing in our policy contracts being on a sound basis and trusting to our Life Companies and our own

COMMON SENSE.

BANDORA CEMETERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Solomon Eagle," the Indian prototype of the London plague prophet, has struck the note of real danger, which Bandora has been fostering. Its cemeteries are all situate in the heart of the town, and the ignorant populace, mainly composed of fishermen and cultivators, have not seen, and cannot see, the dangers thereof. One is, however, pained to find that it is now several years that there has been a Municipality in our town—a Municipality on the board of which doctors, lawers, and engineers could be counted—to look after the public health, but no efforts have apparently been put forth to apprise the populace of the dangers of these cemeteries, and to move the Government to close them. Intramural burials had been condemned by Sanitary Commissioners years ago, but our Municipality sat with folded hands. The plague brought its scores of corpses to these graveyards ever since the commencement of December last, and the Collector saw the advisability of issuing orders to close them. I find that these orders have not so far been carried out in their entirety. The people are still burying their dead in these graveyards, carrying only those which are affected by the plague or other infectious diseases to the new site to the leeward of the Bandora Hill, which has been recently opened. Whether this site, or the one near Nowpada, is preferable, there can at any rate be no question of closing existing cemeteries. The latter site, by the very fact of its leeward situation and its distance from human habitation, is decidedly preferable. The Mahomedans have their graveyards, and the Hindus their cremation ground there, and I fail to see why the Christians alone should object to that site on the score of distance. Your correspondent, Frank Conceicao, pleads the hardship, which would be entailed on the poor by this change. Surely, the hardship, if any, is much less than that suffered by the Bombay Catholics; but whether less or more, it must be endured for the general benefit of the living. The plague has been taking victims in large numbers every day, and one can safely point out that, here are those quarters in the town, the sanitary needs of which our civic-fathers have neglected—and the plague has its strongest hold there. The grave-yards in the town, if not closed now, will add to the ravages of the present plague, and serve as incubators of future divers diseases.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Jan. 26. PRUDENS FUTURI.

RAILWAY INCONVENIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a well-known fact that at present a large number of natives of different avocations have gone to reside a long way out of Bombay, and attend daily by railways, and owing to the large number of passengers the trains are generally late in arriving in Bombay. The train, which is put in the time-table to arrive here at or before 10 a.m., does not reach often till 11 or 11-30, consequently one cannot reach office till 10 or 15 minutes after the arrival of the train; and as several natives have been served with the jurors' summons to attend at the Sessions, and the other persons connected therewith will be subjected to great hardship to attend the court before 10 a.m., as usual, I, therefore, take this opportunity through the medium of your valuable paper to lay these difficulties before the authorities, and hope that the time to commence Sessions work will, under the circumstances, be fixed as has been ordered at the Appellate Side, or such as they may deem proper in justice to all to whom it concerns. In the mofussil the work of the Sessions Courts commences at about 12-30, and unless this is done the persons who have to attend the court will be subjected to blame from his lordship the presiding judge.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 27. PRO RE NATA.

WANTED A HOSPITAL FOR CHRISTIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have noticed in the Native Press a tendency to make the poor little "Fever Relief Fund" a bit of a bone of contention between rival parties in the political life of our city. Friends, Congressmen, Liberals, and Conservatives! at a time of grave public calamity like the present let there be no recriminations! We have "to front the hour" (and, please God, the hour will not last!). But never mind just now how the hour came about! Let every citizen, who can do so stick to his post, and help to allay the alarm, and aid the executive in their efforts to arrest the further progress of the fell malady. I would also specially appeal to the Christians of all denominations. Let us merge all differences of dogma, and imitate the Parsees and Hindus, and other castes in having a special hospital of our own for the poor fever-stricken of our common faith. At the Arthur Road Hospital and at the Parsee Fever Hospital, Dr. Chowksey and Dr. Bahadurji are respectively doing noble work, but the organization of the richer and less-crowded institution aided by the self-abnegating efforts of the Sisters of Mercy is naturally more perfect in its detailed working. Let extra help at once be given to Dr. Chowksey, and let the Arthur Road Hospital be made, in every way, worthy of this still great, though stricken, city.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 27. P. I.

Lady Scott has been allowed an interview with her two daughters in Newgate prison. The meeting is described as exceedingly painful. She was afterwards removed to Holloway and installed in a first class cell. She is described as chatting freely with the wardresses.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Harringdon Road London, England.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former color and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's the English Hair Restorer.

THE RUSSELL-SCOTT LIBEL CHARGE.

SCENE IN COURT.

On Jan. 4 at the Central Criminal Court the trial of Marie Selina Elizabeth Lady Scott, John Cockerton, and William Aylott, for libeling Earl Russell, which was adjourned from December on account of the sudden illness of Frederick Kast, a fourth defendant, who died recently in prison, was resumed before Mr. Justice Hawkins. Sir Frank Lockwood, for Earl Russell, called formal proof of the death of Kast in Holloway Gaol. Dr. Scott, medical officer of the gaol, stating that Sir John Bridge had, acting on a statement made by witness as to Kast's condition, declined to take the man's depositions. Further testimony was adduced relative to the publication of the fly-leaves containing the alleged libel. Edward Charles Holloway, clerk to Mr. Abrahams, solicitor, Great Marlborough Street, deposed to Cockerton and either Aylott or Kast signing two type-written documents in their office, which he believed Lady Scott subsequently took away. Sir Frank Lockwood called for the production of these documents, which contained the alleged libels, but counsel for the defence did not produce them. Mr. E. Baines, managing clerk to Lord Russell's solicitors, deposed to admissions made by Cockerton and by Aylott as to signing the documents in question. He stated that no alterations had been made in the log-book used on the yacht Royal since it came into their possession in November 1895. In cross-examination by Mr. Walton, Q.C., on behalf of Lady Scott, the witness said that he did not believe that Kast received the draft of the telegram from Earl Russel while in India. Earl Russell had given evidence about the draft telegram; the witness could not say how it got into the hands of counsel for the defence. He went to Cockerton to get evidence, after the institution of criminal proceedings. William Harding, who is known as Faithful William, and William Parker, who were formerly in the employ of Earl Russell, were called to rebut the allegations contained in certain portions of the alleged libel.

On Jan. 5 a clerk to the magistrates' clerk at Winchester detailed the circumstances in which Kast and Cockerton visited the police office, Winchester, in September last, when, upon an information which they swore, after varying their statements, a summons was issued against Earl Russell in regard to an alleged criminal offence said to have taken place at Winchester, in June 1887, which summons was abandoned, the explanation being that the alleged offence took place outside the jurisdiction of the borough of Winchester. Mr. Justice Hawkins pointed out that in the statement made originally by the men neither address nor date were given, nor did it transpire that either counsel, clerk to the magistrates, or police, or anybody had made any inquiry as to the jurisdiction before the summons was issued. Was this not a very loose way of doing bussiness? The witness explained that he merely did that which was consistent with his duty. The Judge: The magistrate acted on your advice? The Witness: I simply put the papers before him. The Judge: And he took it for granted that it was all right? Mr. Augustus Moore deposed to the writing and the publication of the article, headed "The Russell Case," which appeared in the *Hawk* newspaper, of which he was the editor, on Dec. 8, 1891. Sir Frank Lockwood read extracts of the evidence of the Dowager Lady Russell, the Hon. Rollo Russell, Lady Agatha Russell, and Lady Scott taken in the suit of Russell v. Russell, before Baron Pollock, in 1895. This closed the case for the prosecution, and the trial was adjourned.

When the trial was resumed on Jan. 6 the case for the defence was opened. Mr. Lawson Walton, on behalf of Lady Scott, made a powerful speech, in which he reviewed the circumstances leading up to the charge. He argued that it would suffice for him to show that Lady Scott believed the statements made by the male prisoners and Kast were true, and he dwelt upon the absence of any motive on the part of these men to come forward to make the accusations against Earl Russell except to help Lady Scott in avenging the wrongs her daughter had suffered. Her conduct, he said, might have been mistaken, but it had not been selfish, and he asked the jury to acquit her.

Yesterday Mr. Marshall Hall addressed the jury for Cockerton and Aylott. Mr. Walton intimated that he had no further evidence to offer on behalf of Lady Scott in support of the plea of justification if his lordship adhered to his ruling that the sworn statement of the dead man Kast was not proof of the truth of the charges. Lady Scott was deprived, through the death of her principal witness, of giving the evidence she desired to lay before the jury. She appreciated her position, and she having placed herself entirely in his hands, on her behalf he accepted a verdict of guilty. Mr. Marshall Hall said that, now that the chief weapon for the defence was no longer available, having regard to his lordship's ruling, he could not resist an adverse verdict. Sir Frank Lockwood thought it a very unfortunate circumstance that the defendants should have adopted the course of withdrawing their plea and of pleading guilty at the moment when they should have gone into the witness-box, and before he had had an opportunity of cross-examining. It was absolutely beyond the power of Lord Russell to prevent them adopting this course, and he could not control it in any. Mr. Walton protested that the observations of Sir Frank Lockwood were unjust. He had not had any opportunity before that stage of the proceedings of indicating what course he felt it his duty to pursue. After discussion the judge suggested, as a means out of the difficulty in which the defence found themselves owing to Kast's death, if the learned counsel for the defence desired the case to be tried out, that they should allow the plea to be amended by limiting it to so much of the libel as affected Aylott and Cockerton, excluding Kast altogether. Counsel for the defendants did not desire amendment, in all the circumstances of the case, and the jury were called upon to return a verdict of guilty. In doing so, the foreman remarked that it would have saved much waste of their time had the learned counsel adopted this course with regard to the case on Monday, Jan. 4. Sentence was deferred, Mr. Justice Hawkins intimating that he would be ready to listen to anything to be urged in mitigation of punishment. All the prisoners were released on the same bail as before.

STATEMENT BY LADY SCOTT.

On January 8 Lady Scott, who spoke with a firm voice, and as she proceeded became much excited, punctuating her sentences with thumps on the front of the dock, read these words:—I accept any punishment your Lordship pleases to give me, for the sake of a good, sweet, and honest woman, and a suffering woman, and believing that these two men (and the dead man) have told me the truth, and after the terrible wrongs my beloved daughter has suffered, her mouth and my mouth have been closed —shut—for nearly seven years. After what has happened to her and me, I trust that all you gentlemen in this court, your Lordship included, if you have daughters, will never see any daughter of yours suffer what mine has done. I do not fear imprisonment. It is not that. The only thing I fear is that that girl there (pointing to Lady Russell, seated at the solicitors' table) should be deprived of the only protector she has in the world, and that her footsteps should be dogged by detectives, and anything befall her. I have nothing more to say. I place myself in your hands, and whatever you please I shall suffer, I shall gladly bear it.

HIS LORDSHIP'S REVIEW OF THE CASE.

The Judge then expressed regret to see, at the end of this case, so much determination to insist upon the charges made against Earl Russel, of whose life he knew nothing except that which had been before him in evidence. It appeared to him there was a great deal of tact exercised by counsel in withdrawing the plea of justification; and if the object was to get rid of testimony that would be subjected to cross-examination, merely for the purpose of having a word of vindictiveness at the last moment, all he could say was that he should feel a little more surprised than he had been. These libels were published, at the end of 1895. They were libels published after the whole litigation between Lady Russell and her husband had come to a termination, save only the delivery of the judgment of the House of Lords upon the question of law, not affecting in any degree the question of fact. He (the Judge) must accept the withdrawal of the plea of justification, and must treat it as though it had never been upon the record, although in a civil case if this had been an action for damages, the damages might have been very considerably increased if the defendants had thought fit to put upon the record a plea of justification which they did not proceed with.

CHARACTER OF THE LIBELS.

What, he asked, was the character of the libels? They imputed to Lord Russell misconduct of a character that had been very properly described as unfitting him for the society of decent men, if they were established in point of fact. Nobody could doubt that if there had been cogent evidence that the libels were true, the jury would have had no alternative but to act upon the evidence. They imputed crimes of the most abominable character, for which he would have deserved, if he was guilty of them, to suffer the punishment that the bad character of the crimes allowed. Under what circumstances were these libels written and published? They were published broad-cast—everywhere that it was thought Lord Russell could be prejudiced; they were published for the avowed purpose of influencing the tribunal which had to determine finally how the law stood with regard to the litigation—it was to influence the House of Lords, among other persons, in the discharge of their judicial functions. A greater crime than that it was difficult to conceive. Lord Russell's career in life had been so raked up that it was necessary for him to say a few words as to how the matter stood.

LORD RUSSELL'S CAREER.

His rank in the peerage weighed as nothing with him (the judge); but as a matter of fact he was the grandson of a most distinguished man. He had the misfortune to lose his parents at any early age. Nobody controlled him, and he was left very much to himself. He went to Winchester, and his conduct there had not been for one single moment impeached On the contrary, during his stay there, he formed affections and friendships which he was proud of, and which had not left him now. No slur of any sort or kind rested upon him then, or during that period. He went to Oxford; he was there a time; and it was perfectly true—Lord Russell himself admitted it—a circumstance occurred there which he frankly admitted was discreditable to him, although, as he swore, the exact nature of the charge which brought upon him the sentence of being sent down, was not known to him. He went down, although he was never informed of the particulars. How far that would operate upon the minds of those who took for granted that they knew why he was sent down—that the charge contained the horrible wickedness imputed to him in the libels—upon that his Lordship only made this one observation, that if that had been the nature of the charge, and if there was reason to suppose that that charge was believed or credited by those who were his superiors at Oxford, one of whom was the late Mr. Jowett, it would have been impossible for Mr. Jowett afterwards, as he did, to receive Lord Rssell in his house as a welcome visitor, to treat him as a friend, and afterwards, when Lord Russell made a deplorable marriage, to go to his wedding and give his countenance and support. No one who knew the late Mr. Jowett could suppose that he would have done so if he was conscious of the great wickedness now imputed to Lord Russell. Having gone from Oxford he travelled abroad, and was absent for a time. At the end of a year Lord Russell said he might have gone back, but he declined to do so, and took his name off the book. He then in 1886 purchased a small yacht and went on a cruise to Belgium, with a lad named Harding as cabin-boy. He came back in the spring of 1887, and went to Southampton, and thence to the Norfolk Broads, later making a trip to the Mediterranean. It was said that these three trips were attended by the awful misconduct alleged against Lord Russell in the libels.

ORIGIN OF THE LIBEL.

For eight year no complaint was made that any such things had occurred; nothing was said down to November 1895. This should be remembered, that Cockerton said he introduced Aylott to the yacht, and stood somewhat in the light of his protector, and that he heard in a public-house that Lord Russell kissed Harding, and yet he (Cockerton) tolerated the entrance of his protege into the service of Lord Russell. This was incredible, and what was more incredible was that if, on the yacht, misconduct of this character was brought to Cockerton's attention, he did not at once challenge Lord Russell with it, and refuse to remain in his service a single hour. Nothing of that sort was done, and no suggestions of this story were made until after circumstances which he would now touch upon. In 1889 arrived that ill day on which Lord Russell made the acquaintance of Lady Scott. That was the origin of these unhappy events, and his Lordship expressed the opinion that an immense amount of unhappiness was due to her influence. He pointed out that at first Lord Russell was on the most tender and affectionate terms with his mother-in-law, Lady Scott. He (the Judge) knew of nothing beyond what he had read, but the letters between them were of a character which were almost unprecedented. He could not understand them. He would not read the letters again, because they were in the recollection of everybody who had heard them read in the court or read of them in the newspapers. One could not read them again without pain and wonder. In the beginning of 1890—February 6 he thought it was—the marriage between Lady Scott's daughter and Lord Russell took place. It was quite true that at a very early period after the marriage had been celebrated there were differences between Lady Russell and her husband. They had had no evidence at all for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to what was the nature of these differences and the cause of them but there was coolness no doubt.

LADY RUSSELL'S POSITION.

He imputed nothing to Lady Russell; he imputed no misconduct to her; but there was something at all events which caused her and her husband very speedily to separate upon sad terms. Before that short separation came there appeared upon the scene a gentleman named Roberts, whom Lady Scott hospitably entertained in her house, and he had won the esteem of her family. He was the friend of Lord Russell after he was at Oxford, and, he came at the request of Lord Russell to visit him soon after his marriage. According to the evidence, Mr. Roberts and Lord Russell, after dinner was over, and before going to bed, had been in the habit of chatting and smoking together in one of the rooms of the house. Wickedly and cruelly that friendship between these two was converted into a charge that they had been guilty of an improper offence. From 1890, before the first suit was tried, wicked persons had approached Lady Russell with calumnious suggestions, and one arch-unscrupulous slanderer, Lady cardigan, wrote a letter calculated to poison the mind of anybody. It was a letter of that character which seemed to him one ought to call attention to. His Lordship having referred to the terms of the letter, proceeded to say that he did not in the least degree wonder that these statements, coming from a person who was—he did not know whether she was now—her bosom friend, poisoned Lady Russell's mind, and led her to make statements and do things which, after such letters as these, might very well be pardoned in her. She bought her suit for separation from her husband at the close of 1890, charging her husband with cruelty. The result was that the charges which were made against Lord Russell, after everything had been heard that could be said against him, were disproved. The suit was dismissed, and the parties were content to rest under the verdict of the jury, for there was no application for a new trial. So matters went on until the begining of 1894, when Lady Russell sought to get restitution of conjugal rights, which resulted in the decree for judicial separation being granted. Lady Russell was discontented with the verdict, and appealed to the Lords Justices, who were divided in opinion as to whether there was legal cruelty. The case then went to the House of Lords. There was no question of fact that had to be determined; it was simply a question of law. In 1895 these libels were signed by the men in the dock and the dead man, and they were circulated broadcast by Lady Scott, to all sorts and conditions of men. They came to Lord Russell's ears, and he took action.

LADY SCOTT'S INTERRUPTIONS.

After referring to the proceedings at Winchester and the subsequent arrest of Lady Scott, his Lordship said he was not going to say whether she honestly believed the charges or not. Learned counsel had asked him to believe that she did. He could not conceive how they could have been in the interest of Lady Russell. He then proceeded to comment on the fact that when the charge was heard at Bowstreet no attempt was made by the defendants to meet it by going into the witness-box.

Lady Scott (interrupting): I never had an opportunity.

Mr. Hall pointed out that the magistrate declined to hear the evidence at that stage.

The Judge said he could not believe that.

Mr. Hall (angrily): Then I can take no further part in this case. I told your Lordship on the instructions of my soliciter that the magistrate did.

The Judge pointed out that he did not mean he did not believe Mr. Hall. This was getting up a grievance.

Mr. Hall accepted what his Lordship had said but repeated his statement most emphatically.

Lady Scott (greatly agitated and striking the dock with here hands): I am only a woman, I will not be pained like this. I want to have my sentence now, and be done with it—not to be pained and bothered like this. I want to have my sentence now and leave the dock (great excitement).

After some further discussion the Judge went on to say that Kast was unfortunately dead.

Lady Scott: Yes, unfortunately.

His Lordship, however, pointed out that there was no reason why Cockerton and Aylott should not have been put in the witness-box if they had confidence in their own testimony; therefore, he could not accept the reason given for the cours which had been taken. He must assume that the pleas of justification had not been supported, and that the libels were without justification. It was said there was no money involved, but he wanted to know why Cockerton and Aylott went down to the pilot at Margate and told him he was a fool not to have known something of Kast, because there was plenty of money going, and that he could have had what he asked for. This, coupled with the whole circumstances of the case, led him to form not a very favourable opinion as to the manner in which this vengeance towards Lord Russell was pursued.

THE SENTENCE.

His Lord ship concluded: I have now only to pass sentence, having regard to the facts before me. I have given the matter great attention. I yield to no prejudice one way or the other; I entertain no sympathy one way or the other. When I find a cruel libel persistently published when there is not a single instance of any sort or kind, going over eight years, even with the detectives on the watch, and when from the place where he is living not a person is found to accuse him, all I can say is I think it cruel to have raked up these things for the purpose of making such use of them as was intended, and I see no justification whatsoever for your conduct. I have thought what I ought to do with you. It would be idle for me to impose a fine, although I do not think that would have been sufficient, because I am told, and was reminded yesterday, that you would not have the means to pay it.

Lady Scott: What, my Lord?

The Judge: I think that under all the circumstances of the case, I am dealing with you quite as leniently as you deserve. I have power to inflict more punishment a great deal than that which I am going to inflict. The sentence which I pronounce upon each of you is (and I have taken into consideration the circumstance that two of you have been in prison for some time without bail), that you be imprisoned for term of eight calendar months.

CLOSING SCENE—LADY SCOTT.

During the judge's summing-up, Lady Scott has gradually worked herself in to a condition of excitement painful to witness. She made almost a running comment on his Lordships remarks, and more than once protested against the tone of them, but Mr. Justice Hawkins appeared not to notice either her demeanour or her remarks Her solicitor Mr Wallis who, stood immediately below her (outside the dock) was unremitting in his endeavours to restrain his client and Mr Geoghegan several times rose from his seat and attempted to pacify her.

When sentence was pronounced Lady Russell shrieked, and then turned to her mother, who standing with pallid face and labouring under intense excitement, shouted these words as she banged the dock with her clenched fist: I thank you, my lord, I am much obliged because I believe every word I have said is true.

The Judge (to the gaolers): Remove the prisoner. I will not allow her to stand there making speeches of that sort.

Lady Scott was then removed, and as she turned to descend the steps to the cells below she beckoned to her daughter, as if suggesting an immediate visit to her.

Mr. Walton pointed out the serious state of Lady Scott's health, and asked that she should be made a first-class misdemeanant. He said the doctor was present who had been attending her for some weeks, and who would give evidence with regard to this matter.

It was agreed to hear his evidence, but the witness could not be found, and after some discussion Sir F. Lockwood said he was quite willing to accept the statement which had been made to him as to the serious condition of Lady Scott's health; and was willing not only not to deter his Lordship, but rather to assist him.

The Judge remarked that it must not be supposed that he was dealing with the power of the Home Secretary, but agreed that she should be made a first-class misdemeanant.

The proceedings, which lasted two hours, and were throughout of the most exciting character, then terminated. An immense crowd waited outside the court to learn the result.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 16th January 1897:—

Gustav Wilibald Hansen, agriculturist, of 4, Hedwigstrasse, Halle-on-Saale, in the German Empire, for improvements in, and relating to, the manufacture of water-proof dubbing for leather and leather goods.

Emile Sterne, civil engineer, of 3 bis, rue d'Athenes, Paris, for an improved process and aparatus for the manufacture of strong metal capsules or containers, capable of sustaining great internal pressure and provided with small necks having fine inlet apertures.

Aerators, Limited, of Broad street avenue, London, for an apparatus for filling and closing metal capsules or containers submitted to great internal pressure and having fine necks with small inlet apertures.

John Finley Wilts, merchant, of Montclair, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in box fasteners.

James Shennan Kirkpatrick, railway officer, of 2, Commercial Chambers, Manse street, Dunedin, and in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved starting, interlocking block semaphore.

Robert William Rutherford, manufaturer, and John Alfred Jackson, cigarette manufacturer, both of 2, Commercial Chambers, Manse street, Dunedin, in the colony of New Zealand, for improvements in means for lighting cigars and cigarettes.

Henry William Tickner Doggett, draper, and James Mc Chesney, builder, both of 54, Lambton quay, in the city of Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved checking apparatus to prevent horses from running away.

Henry Thoms Freemantle, foreman platelayer, Perak State Railway, residing at Teluk Anson, Perak, Straits Settlements, for working punkahs without manual labour.

Charles Lancelot Garland, gentleman, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for an improved chainless driving gear for cycles and like vehicles.

Edward Lennon Cantwell, consulting engineer and patent agent, of No. 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for improvements in cart and other vehicle wheels.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Angus McEwan, engineer, and Daniel Miller, assistant, Tuticorin, for a door and window spring clip fastener. (Specification filed 14th August 1895.)

William Phillips Hall, president of the Hall Signal Company, of No. 80, Broadway, New York city, in the county and the state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in Railway signalling systems. (Specification filed 8th January 1897.)

George Ainsworth, Government pensioner, residing at the Hope Hall Estate, Mazagaon, Bombay, for fastening and sealing corked bottles, so that they cannot be uncorked and the contents extracted without seriously damaging the seal. (Specification filed 14th January 1897.)

Messrs. Schnek and Kohnberger, of 1, Schottenring, 23, Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, for improvements in, or relating to, the manufacture of stays or corsets. (Specification filed 8th January 1897.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Robert Henry Cave, of Khawaspore factory, Gondwarrah concern, Purneah, Bengal, for improvements in, and connected with, indigo and other boilers. (From 6th February 1897 to 6th February 1898.)

Alexander Stanley Elmore, electro-metallurgist, of Cockermouth in the county of Cumberland, for improvements in the electro-deposition of metals, and in apparatus used therein. (From 8th February 1897 to 8th February 1898.)

Edwin Marsh, engineer, of Hull street, Green road, Leeds, for improvements in, or connected with, all kinds of fires, furnaces and steam boilers. (From 23rd January 1897 to 23rd January 1898.)

The Engelberg Huller Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of West Virginia, United States of America, and having its principal place of business at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, and state of New York, United States of America, for a machine for hulling, cleaning, and polishing rice and other grain. (From 2nd March 1897 to 2nd March 1898.)

Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur, cotton spinner and weaver, of Grant road, Bombay, for an improved oil lamp or batti. (From 19th January 1897 to 19th January 1898.)

Frederick Reilly, executive engineer, Public Works Department, North-Western Railway, Saharanpore, for rigidly connecting gates at road level crossings over railways. (From 18th November 1896 to 18th November 1897.)

John William Fawcett engineer's fitter, of Gooder lane, Rastrick, in the county of York, and Ernest Jones, wire card nailer, of Whitcliffe, Cleckheaten, in the county aforesaid, for improvements in appliances for securing card clothing to the flats of flat carding engines. (From 1st June 1897 to 1st June 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

William Frederick Peel's invention for improvements in attaching firearms to cavalry harness, and in manipulating and firing the same. (Specification filed 11th October 1892.)

Charles Raleigh's invention for improvements in screens or sieves for use in stamp-batteries, and other wise for the separation of ore and other substances (Specification filed 14th October 1892.)

Hamor Lockwood's invention for improvements in, or connected with, the purification of sewage, and other foul waters. (Specification filed 11th October 1892.)

August Schulte'Im Hofe's invention for a new process of indigo manufacture. (Specification filed 10th October 1892.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson's invention for improvements in the manufacture of tea leaf into black tea. (Specification filed 14th October 1892.)

Walter Swain and William Philipson's inventions for improvements in the construction of tyres for bicycles, tricycles and other road vehicles. (Specification filed 11th October 1892.)

James Charles Potter's invention for improvements in feeding mechanism for machinery for opening, cleaning, and preparing cotton or other fibrous material. (Specification filed 13th October 1892.)

James Charles Potter's invention for improvements in feeding mechanism for machinery for opening and preparing cotton or other fibrous material (Specification filed 13th October 1892.)

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"The state of the river is just now causing considerable apprehension to the mercantile mind. The *City of Canterbury* took the ground last week coming up the river on the James and Mary shoal, and has become a total wreck. On Tuesday a message was received that number one track was dangerous, and that no other had yet been discovered. But on Wednesday, Captain Petley wired up that there was a 9 ft. 6 in. channel, giving a depth of 24 feet 6 inches over the bar in the best track. It seems to me very curious that whenever an existing track is blocked up a new track is discovered apparently for the first time a few days after; and there are not wanting those who say that these so-called new tracks have all along been existent and that they might have been available to the shipping if those charged with the survey of the river attended to their duties."

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin so.. and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Here is an odd coincidence. Mr. George Gissing has written a new novel, entitled The Whirlpool. Quite independently the same title had been decided upon by Mr. Morley Roberts for a story which he has just finished. Mr. Gissing being the first in the field, Mr. Morley Roberts has sought another title. The Whirlpool will be published soon by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen, and the volume that might have been The Whirlpool somewhat later by another firm.

The enlarged edition of Mr. Whistler's Gentle Art of Making Enemies is hardly likely to be ready before the early summer. The book appeared originally about six years ago, and subsequently the author revised it for a second edition. Now he will add more new matter—quite a quantity of it, indeed—and there will be a frontispiece portrait of him. Mr. Whistler is still in London, and the hours not occupied by his one gentle art are given to the new edition of his other Gentle Art.

In the spring a series called the Pamphlet Library is to be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul. As the name indicates, it will be a collection of notable pamphlets, and at one time, of course, the pamphlet was a great power. Mr. Arthur Waugh will be the general editor, and each volume is to be edited with notes, by a young Oxford man. Arrangements have been made for four volumes, covering pamphlets under as many divisions—namely politics, religion, letters, and the drama. Should the venture catch on—and certainly it is promising—there will be other volumes.

The fourth volume of Mr. C. P. Lucas's admirable Historical Geography of the British Colonies will be published by the Clarendon Press at the end of this month. It deals with South and East Africa, and will be published in two parts; the first, historical, giving the story of South Africa down to the present day, and the second containing geographical chapters on British South Africa, together with an account of British Central Africa and British East Africa.

Mr. Murray has fixed a definite date for the publication of the Gibbon writings. An interest, which is increased by a word of explanation, attaches to the frontispiece portraits in the volumes. A portrait of Gibbon in the autobiography represents the picture by Reynolds. Of it Mr. Hallam Murray has a fine copy, which has been in the Murray family for many years. In the first volume of the correspondence there is a silhouette of Gibbon, showing him in an attitude where he thought he appeared to high advantage—the attitude of taking snuff. The second volume of the correspondence shows the pavilion and terrace at Lausanne where the historian did much of his work.

Mr. Anthony Hope's Prisoner of Zenda has been translated into Spanish for circulation in the Spanish speaking countries of South America. That is a literary market to which American publishers give considerable attention, one house in particular. This firm has in its Spanish list quite a number of English novels, among the classics Jane Eyre and John Halifax. Have English publishers ever thought of activities in the same direction? The links of ordinary commerce are certainly as great between England and South America as between South America and the United States.

A second volume in the supplementary issue of the collected edition of Stevenson will be ready shortly. All the supplementary volumes have been taken up, and the theory of collectors is that they are likely to prove fully as valuable as numbers in the original set. The reason is that quite a deal of writing by Stevenson is being included in the supplementary books which is never likely to be published in any other form. That relates in particular to his earliest literary work, and to minor essays collected from magazines and periodicals. By-the-by, a decision as to the form of the Stevenson memorial will, it is expected, be arrived at before long.

Miss Kingsley's Travels in West Africa will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. No sooner has she finished the book than she is making her preparation for another trip to the Congo. She has seen much of the country thereabout, and studied the subject of fetish exhaustively, but she does not regard her work as by any means completed. The coming book will have a striking portrait of King Duke of Calabar, whose name has been figuring recently in African news. Miss Kingsley has told the story of her experiences and researches largely as she set them down in her diary. She deals with Trade and Labour questions in reference to settlements in Africa, and there her views ought to be very valuable.

Sir Martin Conway has completed a good part of his book on the recent expedition to Spitzbergen. The expectation of Messrs. Dent is that they will probably be able to issue it early in March. Meantime they have in the press three new novels which will be published during January. One is a historical romance by Mr. Cope Cornford, the author of Captain Jacobus, and is called The Master Beggars. Another, entitled Island Stories, is a series of sketches of modern Greek peasant life, by a Greek, and translated into English by Mr. W. H. D. Rouse. The third volume is a story, Jinny Blake, from the pen of Miss Hannah Lynch, who is best known perhaps as the author of Dr. Vermont's Fantasy.

We understand that Mr. Max Pemberton has resigned the editorship of the Isthmian Library of Sporting Book which Messrs. Innes and Co. are publishing. One volume, produced under Mr. Pemberton's supervision, has appeared, and another is about to appear.

Before the end of the month we shall have the late General Sir Charles Windham's Crimean Diary and Letters, Sir William Howard Russell contributes a note to the book, which is dedicated to the Duke of Cambridge. Windham was a prominent officer in the Crimean campaign, and Sir William Russell is able to discribe his part in it from personal knowledge. Captain Windham, a son of Sir Charles, writes a word of preface and the volume generally has been edited by Major Hugh Pearse. Windham saw active service in India as well as in the Crimea, and thus his records may give us fresh light on our two great wars of the middle of the century.

Mr. G. H. Putnam's second volume on Books and Their Makers in the Middle Ages will be ready shortly. In the first volume he dealt with the manuscript period and with the invention of printing and its early advances. Now he comes to a time when printing had fairly established itself, and when the printer-publisher was an exceptionally important man in the community. Mr. Putman lays stress on the influence which the early printer-publishers exercised on the literature of their time. He has something to say of Erasmus and his Books, of Luther as an Author and of the Elzevirs of Leyden and Amsterdam. In a final chapter he discusses the development of the conception of literary property.

Mr. Henry Frowde, of the Oxford University Press Warehouse, publishes next week a new work by Sir William Wilson Hunter, under the title of The Thackerays in India. Thackeray was the son and grandson of Bengal civilians, and represents in the world of letters one of those powerful Anglo-Indian families who, under the Company, did so much to build up the British Empire in the East. Sir William Hunter has pieced together, chiefly from the manuscript records in India, a narrative of the services which the Thackerays rendered during succesive generations to that Empire. The work promises to be one of striking originality and interest; nor will the interest be lessened by the republication for the first time in England of his study of the old Calcutta graveyards which made so great a sensation in India ten years ago, and which is incorporated in his forthcoming book.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, Limited, are on the point of publishing a volume entitled Famous British War-Ships and their Commanders, by Walter Wood. The book has two distinct peculiarities—it gives some little-known particulars of celebrated battleships of the past, from Grenville's Revenge to Codrington's Asia, and provides much information concerning existing naval relics. Of the articles comprising the volume two are very appropriate to the present day. One of these is The Victory and Lord St. Vincent, dealing with Jervis's great fight just a century ago—St. Valentine's Day, 1797—and the other is The Asia and Sir Edward Codrington, in which a graphic narrative is furnished of the great battle of Navarino seventy years ago, when the fleets of England, France, and Russia combined to smash the Turco-Egyptian naval hosts.

Mr. Stephen Crane's new story, The First Violet, will appear here in the spring, as is appropriate. Mrs. Hungerford has written a novel entitled Lovice, which Messrs. Chatto will publish. It is at present appearing in serial form. The anthology of short stories, A Garden of Romance, which Mr. Ernest Rhys has compiled for Messrs. Kegan Paul, will be published this month. Another volume in the series of Bjornson novels being issued by Mr. Heinemann will appear very soon. It consists of two tales, Magnhild and Dust. Messrs. Innes will publish a novel by Mr. Eden Philpotts. It has the title, Lying Prophets.

Mark Twain is working away steadily at the book describing his recent tour of the world. Du Maurier's sketches of English society, collected from *Harper's*, will be published by Messrs. Osgood The Incas: the children of the Sun is a volume of verse which Messrs. Putnam are just issuing. The poet is Mr. Telford Groesbeck. Lamb's Essays will be published in Messrs. Dent's dainty series of Temple Classics. They make two volumes. A poem based on the early traditions of the world is being published at once by Mr. Murray. It is entitled "The Watch-Song of Heabane the Witness," and the author is understood to be a well-known man. He reserves his name—meantime at least. Messrs. Abbott, Jones and Co. announce The Narrative of my Experience as a Volunteer Nurse in the Franco-German War of 1870-1, by Anne Thacker, with a sketch of her life by James M. Menzies, M. A., and with two photographs.

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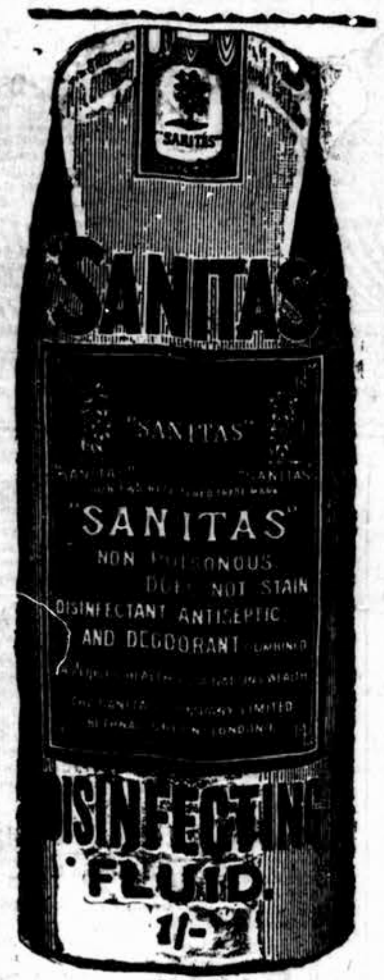

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

FOR PIMPLES
USE
Cuticura SOAP

THE ONLY PREVENTIVE OF PIMPLES

Because the only preventive of clogging, inflammation, and irritation of the pores, the CAUSE of pimples, blackheads, blotches, rough, red, oily skin, baby blemishes and falling hair

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, &c. [illegible]

NATURE'S REVOLT. . FEVER-STRICKEN!!
THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakspeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—Huxley.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. Eno's Patent.

S.&H.HARRIS'
EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
S H
WATERPROOF
BLACKING

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR
SADDLES,
BROWN
HARNESS ETC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
Apply a small quantity of Paste to the Saddle or Harness with the end of a stiff Brush; then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which, by a light rub with a soft cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water
KEEP THE BOX COVERED

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

CONDENSED MILK
SWISS CONDENSED MILK
CHAM, SWITZERLAND

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,

27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

Dr LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite Increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

[illegible] in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

[illegible] DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, [illegible], LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."

GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For

Infants—

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—

"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."

H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."

WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—

"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."

"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"COCOA EXCEL"

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."

"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered)
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS,
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta.

WE have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. 3 octaves Harmonium Flutes. Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

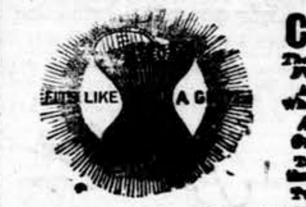
CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SHERIAR ASPANDIAR,
NEXT TO POST OFFICE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S

TRADE MARK.



"GLOVE-FITTING"

CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.

APPROVED by the whole polite world.

Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World. Thomson Finest Makers.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

"**Hunyadi János**" has, in my hands, given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."

VIRCHOW.

"**Hunyadi János**" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."

SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"**Hunyadi János**" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

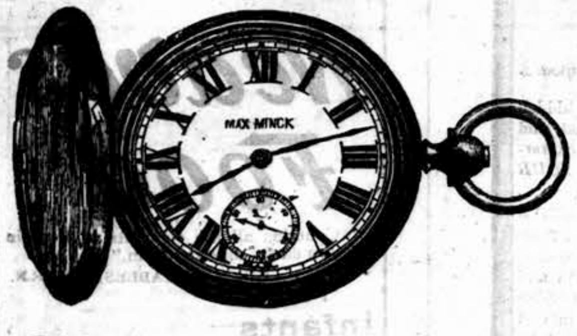
"**Hunyadi János**"—of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others."

VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL. As I left Bombay in a hurry I had not time to leave a record to show how very pleased I was with your Hotel. I have travelled about considerably, say that as far as attendance, civility and respectability, yours is the best Hotel I have known. I shall not fail to recommend any one I know of going to Bombay to stay with you.—ROBERT C. Anderson, Manager Holloway and Co., Lahore.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE CHEAPEST
BECAUSE THE BEST.



THE MOST **DURABLE,** THE MOST **RELIABLE,** THE MOST **ELEGANT.**

PATENT LEVER WATCHES, STERLING SILVER CASES.
HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
FOR THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE.
ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier's" Hunter, Key-winding ...	... Rs. 28.	Half-Hunter...	...Rs. 29
"Army" Hunter do. ...	... " 38.	Half-Hunter...	... " 39
Superior Hunter as above ...	... " 65.	Half-Hunter...	... " 70
Do. do. Open Face, Keyless action ...	... ...	...	Rs. 38 to " 45
Do. do. Half-Hunter do. ...	... ...	... ...	... " 55
Nickel Silver Lever Watches ...	... ...	... ...	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35

Illustrated Price List of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches, Chains, Jewellery, Household, Office, Regimental, and Carriage Clocks, one of the Largest and Best Selections in India.

MAX MINCK & CO., LAHORE AND SIMLA

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SA

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PENS

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT,"

MÖLLER'S NEW

MÖLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK

COD LIVER OIL.

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL THAT WILL NOT "REPEAT."

The Lancet, *June 8th,* 1895, says :—" It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, *but also* free from *the tendency to* cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by **Möller's New Process.**

None genuine unless in capsuled bottles, bearing our Trade Mark and Signature.
Of all Chemists.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON WHISKEY RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

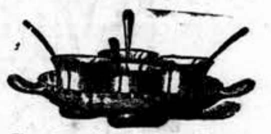
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there are to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORK and CAPSULES . . they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

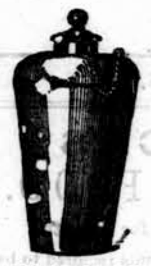
Sold Everywhere | Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

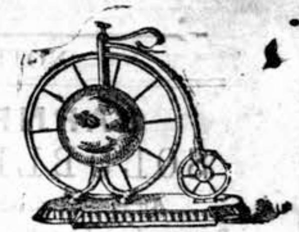
Shippers ; RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

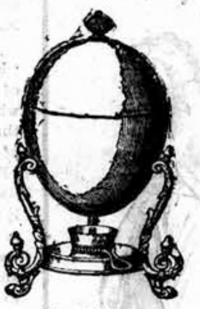
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

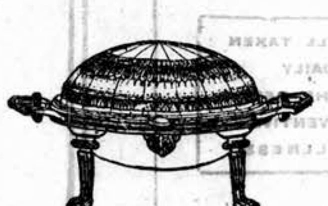
USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

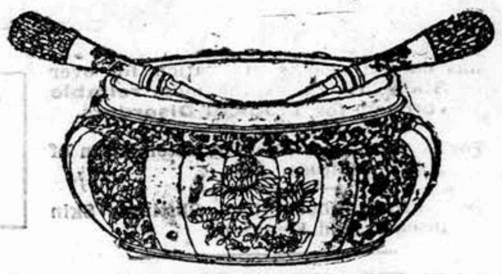

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

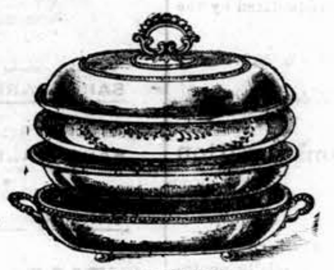

Flask with 2 Cups, Rs. 35.

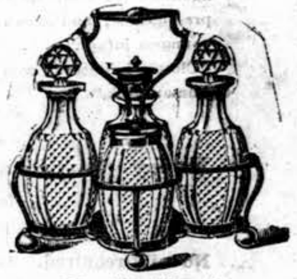

Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

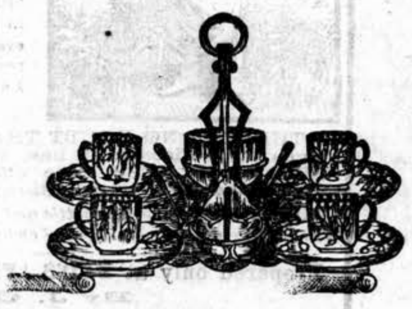

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

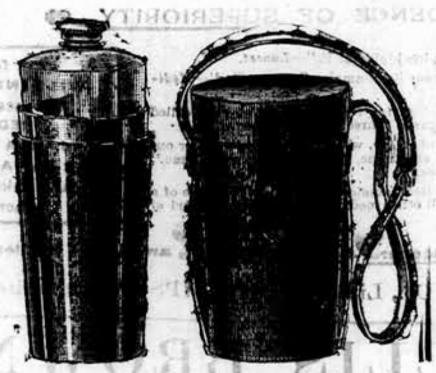

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

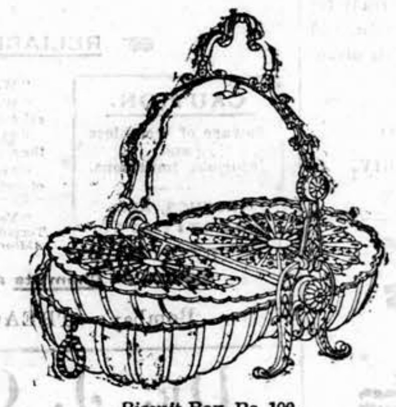

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

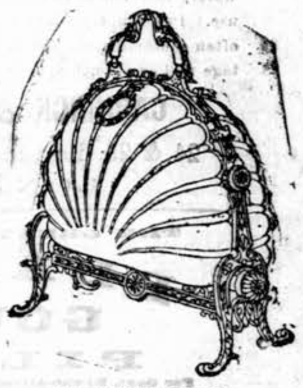

Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

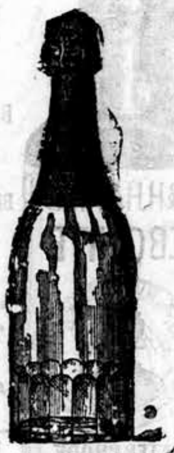

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

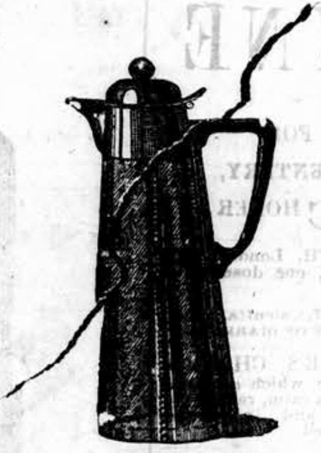

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

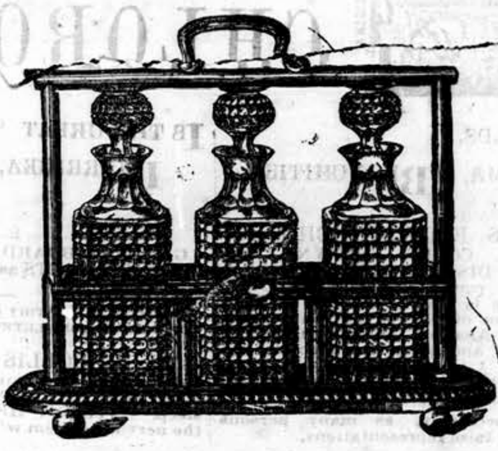

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

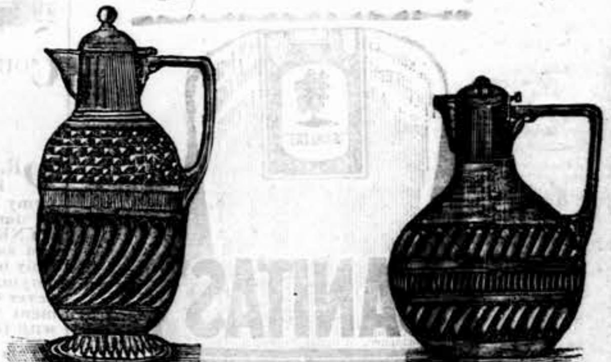

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)


Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)


Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.


Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.


E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.


Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."
(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

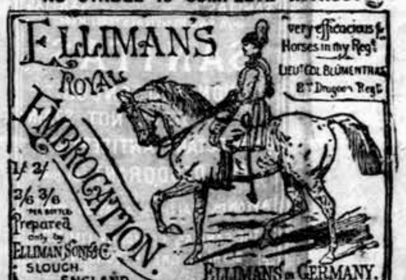
Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
A. & F. PEARS.

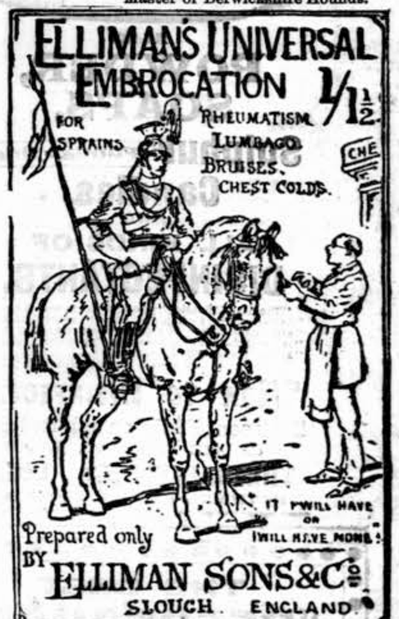
TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.


ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
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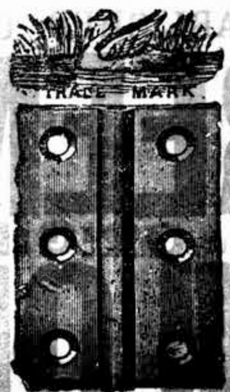

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